DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 363 466 RC 019 317

AUTHOR	Dyni, Anne Quinby
TITLE	Back to the Basics: The Frontier Schools of Boulder County, Colorado, 1860-1960.
SPONS AGENCY	Boulder Museum of History, CO.
REPORT NO	ISBN-0-9617799-4-2
PUB DATE	91
NOTE	159p.; Photographs may not reproduce clearly.
AVAILABLE FROM	The Book Lode, 3060 15th Street, Boulder, CO 80304.
PUB TYPE	Historical Materials (060) -- Books (010)
EDRS PRICE	MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.
DESCRIPTORS	Architecture; *Community Schools; *Educational History; Educational Legislation; Elementary Secondary Education; Local History; *Oral History; *Rural Schools; *School Buildings; *School Districts; Small Schools; Teacher Characteristics
IDENTIFIERS	*Colorado (Boulder County)

ABSTRACT

Boulder County's long and well-documented history provides a unique opportunity to study the life of a school system, from its inception to the consolidation of its many districts almost 100 years later. The first three chapters of this book describe the establishment of school districts within Boulder County, the characteristics and working conditions of the frontier schoolteacher, and the architecture of the frontier schoolhouse. The greater part of the book consists of 67 short segments each containing a photograph, a list of historical facts, and a brief anecdotal account pertaining to the 67 school districts in Boulder County. Much of the information on these early districts was found in county school records and photographs scattered among several archival repositories. Personal stories about the schools are from oral history tapes and interviews. Sources of information are cited with each school description. Appendices list Boulder County school superintendents from 1863-1961 and the status of existing historic schools in 1991. Besides its many photographs, this book includes an index and a map marked with the sites of the original school districts. (KS)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED 363 466

BACK TO THE BASICS

THE FRONTIER SCHOOLS OF BOULDER COUNTY, COLORADO, 1860-1960

BY ANNE QUINBY DYNI

RC019317

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL IN OTHER THAN PAPER COPY HAS BEEN GRANTED BY
Sylvia Pettem
TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)
☒ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.
☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.
• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

BACK TO THE BASICS

THE FRONTIER SCHOOLS OF BOULDER COUNTY, COLORADO, 1860–1960

BY ANNE QUINBY DYNI

To the dedicated men and women who put aside comfort and convenience to educate the children of frontier Boulder County.

Published by
THE BOOK LODE
Silvia Pettem
3060 15th Street, Boulder, Colorado, 80304
(303) 443-0714

This book is sponsored by the Boulder Museum of History, founded in 1944 as Boulder Historical Society, Inc.

Publication of the book was funded in full by a grant from the TEL ERTL FAMILY TRUST to the Boulder Museum of History. Preliminary research was funded in part by a grant from UNITED BANKS OF COLORADO, INCORPORATED, to the Boulder Museum of History.

First edition, First printing

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced in any form without permission in writing from the publisher.

Copyright © 1991 by Anne Quinby Dyni

ISBN 0-9617799-4-2

CONTENTS

Acknowledgments	iv
Foreword	v
Introduction	1
Chapter One: Frontier Education Begins	3
Chapter Two: The Frontier School Teacher	7
Chapter Three: Frontier Schoolhouse Architecture	13
Chapter Four: Memories of the Early School Districts	17
Appendix 1: Early Boulder County Superintendents	144
Appendix 2: Status of Existing Historic Schools in 1991	145
Index	146
Historic Sites of Frontier Schools in Boulder County	152

Cover photograph: *Inside the Eldora schoolhouse, 1901. Note the oilcloth on the walls above the wainscoting.* "Binx" Rugg Collection.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In order to thank the more than one hundred people who shared memories and historical data for this book, I have included their names in the sections to which they contributed. Their reminiscences allowed me to describe activities in the early schools through the eyes of those who experienced them.

I wish to thank my husband, John, for his advice, support, and computer expertise; Lois Anderton, archivist for the Carnegie Branch Library for Local History in Boulder, for her help in locating many of the photographs; Andrew Gulliford, author of America's Country Schools, who offered encouragement and advice on data organization; Terry Ketelsen, Colorado state archivist, for writing the foreword to this book; and Silvia Pettem, who helped me pull this project together.

I am indebted to the Boulder Historical Society for their assistance in obtaining and managing research and publication grants for me. My special thanks, also, to the Tel Ertl Family Trust for providing publication funds. Without them, this project could not have been completed.

Anne Quinby Dyni

FOREWORD

Early settlers usually were eager to establish a school despite the many economic and physical limitations which confronted them. The accounts and descriptions of school life in Boulder County as described in this book are true reflections of what it was like to have been a student and a teacher from the early days to more recent times. Living conditions and pay for teachers was meager at best, but those who stayed were rewarded with the "building of the West."

The schools were built on donated land with material that was readily available. They often took on the physical appearance favored by the land giver or school board. Some lasted only a short time, while others evolved into schools as we know them today. What was once a county with sixty-seven independent school districts, is now represented by two consolidated districts.

Anne Dyni has done an excellent job of researching and documenting the school buildings and their history in the county. She has produced a comprehensive and vivid account of these schools. Revealed within the covers of this book is the true and rich heritage of Colorado's early public education.

Terry Ketelsen
Colorado State Archivist

INTRODUCTION

Boulder County's long and well-documented history provides a unique opportunity to study the life of a school system, from its inception to the consolidation of its many districts almost one hundred years later. Historical records and photographs of the early mountain and plains schools reveal obvious geographical differences, yet they experienced many of the same hardships. The Blizzard of 1913, the Depression, and epidemics had profound impacts on everyone. Each school district was directly affected by fluctuations in the economy as mining towns experienced periods of boom and bust, and agricultural communities coped with Colorado's fickle climate. Away from town, where miles of open land separated one family from another, schools were built on mountainsides, in valleys, and in the corners of wheat fields.

The first classes were conducted in private homes. Here, children gathered for instruction by members of the community. Colorado Territory required ten children of school age for the formation of a school district and sixty- seven of them eventually were organized in Boulder County. Simple schoolhouses were constructed with donated money and materials, and often resembled common farm outbuildings. Little thought was given to their structural durability because everyone assumed that more permanent buildings would soon replace them as the population grew. Schoolhouses appeared from Canfield on the east to Hessie near the Continental Divide; from Culver School on the Larimer County line to Eldorado Springs on the south. Ideally, no child walked further than two miles to the nearest school.

It is difficult to discern the teacher amid her students in some of the photographs. Many of them were barely out of public school themselves. They often stayed for one year in a district before moving on and we can only speculate on the reasons. As we read of the hardships and personal confrontations they endured, it is not surprising many chose to leave. They were at the mercy of

their local school boards who provided varying degrees of support.

Much of the information on these early districts was found in county school records and photographs scattered among several archival repositories. These sources have been listed with the "Historical Facts" accompanying each district's description and photo. The personal stories about each school are from oral history tapes and interviews with individuals whose early years revolved around school activities in Boulder County. Some looked back over seventy years to recall teachers' names, games and pranks they played, and even the kinds of sandwiches their mothers packed in their lunch pails. A few spoke almost reverently of teachers who brought sunshine into their lives when conditions at home provided little. Others shared treasured photographs that had long ago been packed away in trunks - snapshots of classmates posed on the school steps. In some cases, these pictures revealed previously undocumented schoolhouses and provided visual proof that some buildings had been preceded by earlier ones.

It is impossible to include every oral history obtained during my research, but I learned from all of them and each contributed to a better understanding of early education in Boulder County. Most of those interviewed spoke fondly of their school experiences and exhibited pride in the education they received. They expressed disappointment, however, in the decline of community involvement as the districts consolidated. When the school doors closed for the last time, they saw the era of town meetings, community Christmas programs, and intimate graduation exercises come to an end.

Perhaps the opportunity to compare our own childhood recollections with those described in this book will give us a new appreciation of a time when schools were the focus of a child's world, the social center of the community, and the pride of the people who built them.

CHAPTER ONE
FRONTIER EDUCATION BEGINS

Settlers along the foothills of the Rockies made no attempt to formalize education prior to the establishment of Colorado Territory. However in 1860, the citizens of Boulder City, a thriving supply town at the mouth of Boulder Canyon, built the territory's first schoolhouse.

The First Colorado Territorial Legislature established seventeen counties when it convened in 1861. Territorial law governed the formation of school districts and in Colorado, legislators enacted a Common School System law to be administered independently by each of the new counties. Under this system, each school superintendent reviewed requests for districts within his county. Before approving them, however, he required proof that a minimum of ten children lived in the proposed area. Their ages could range from 5 to 21 years. [1]

Each district was governed independently by a three-member school board. In addition to hiring a teacher, these boards were responsible for purchasing supplies, maintaining the building, providing fuel for the stove, and determining the school calendar. They intervened at their discretion to solve problems and to observe classroom activities. The board at Potato Hill School west of Longmont, for instance, promptly replaced the teacher when she was discovered substituting Western novels for the required reading lessons. [2]

Once a district was established, a central location was chosen for the school site. The family with the most children often donated the land and boarded the teacher as well. If it became necessary to relocate the schoolhouse, it was a simple matter to mount the building on skids and drag it to a new site.[3] The first school in Canfield was relocated even before it officially opened in 1880, because the donor of the site refused to relinquish title to the land. The school board had no choice but to drag it a half- mile down the road to property belonging to a more philanthropic citizen.[4]

Naming a schoolhouse was almost as important as choosing its location. Districts within town boundaries usually assumed the names of their communities - Noland, Longmont, Magnolia, Valmont, et al. Rural schools usually identified with the men donating the building sites -- J.J.Beasley, Robert Montgomery, William Davidson, Robert Culver. The rest reflected their surroundings. Fairview, Valley View, Pleasant View, and Lakeview no doubt considered their locations to be scenic. Pine Grove, Pine Glade, and Silver Spruce were obviously mountain schools, while White Rock, Potato Hill, and Dry Creek conjured images of the sun-drenched plains.

Amos Widner became Boulder County's first superintendent on January 8, 1863. During that year, he approved petitions from Boulder City and nine other communities, thus forming the county's first ten school districts. As homesteaders continued to settle the area, new districts were added or split from established ones. Such alterations of existing boundaries required additional petitions and elections, sometimes having adverse effects on the original districts. The former Dry Creek District #2 had extended from South Boulder Road to Marshall when first formed in 1863. It depended upon the tax base of the coal mines and railroads in the Marshall area for its operating funds. But when Marshall formed its own district in 1870, Dry Creek found itself devalued and in debt.

The Second Colorado Territorial Legislature in 1862 enacted an additional method for school funding:

> Hereafter when any new mineral lode, of either gold-bearing quartz, silver or other valuable metal, shall be discovered in this Territory, one claim of one hundred feet in length on such lode shall be set apart and held in perpetuity for the use and benefit of schools in this Territory.[5]

Unfortunately, this legislation did not help all districts and some remained poor. While Jamestown and Ward supported well-equipped schools, Burlington operated with meager funds. Superintendent Abner Brown observed in 1871, that many of the schools were ill-equipped "especially where taught at home".[6] Teachers struggling with inadequate supplies often brought books from their personal libraries and substituted slates when writing tablets were unavailable. Of course, spelling bees and rote memorization of lessons written on the blackboard required no textbooks at all.

Severe winters forced many mountain schools to schedule only summer classes. Irene Smith lived with her grandparents in Jamestown each winter because her parents felt that the three summer months at Stony Lake School did not provide an adequate education.[7] Other districts sometimes suspended classes for the year if enrollment dropped or there were insufficient operating funds. Ward's school board hired Mr. Sappenfield for only five months in 1922, agreeing to extend his contract if there were more than two students still enrolled at the end of that period.[8]

Seven years after the first districts were formed, Boulder County began to standardize its schools. At its 1870 meeting, the Boulder County Teachers Institute urged all district school boards to supply their classrooms with globes, maps, charts and blackboards, to require the teaching of mental arithmetic, and to introduce uniform textbooks into each school.[9] The county superintendent visited at least once each year, and more often if the teacher needed help. By 1890, there were fifty-five schools to observe.[10]

D. B. Pettaford's visitation notes recorded that Miss Leggett was "losing control of her classroom" in the Davidson School, and Miss Cornelia Ewing "progresses nicely" at the Superior School.[11] The average student cost was now $3.53 per month.[12]

For years, educators argued for the consolidation of rural and mountain schools into larger districts offering more progressive programs, more uniformity of the school

tax rate and the equal opportunity for a high school education. In 1949, the Colorado Legislature passed House Bill 900, "the School Reorganization Act."[13] With this legislation came a period of heated discussions and meetings which, in Boulder County, resulted in the consolidation of many of the smaller districts. Within two years, the number of districts in the county fell from forty-nine in 1949, to thirty-six in 1951. These mergers were vigorously opposed by some parents who believed that their districts already provided adequate facilities and competent teachers. Some of these disagreements resulted in court battles that were ultimately overthrown, and the intent of HB 900 prevailed. In 1961, all of Boulder County's schools were consolidated into the St.Vrain and Boulder Valley School Districts. The dividing line between these two districts bisected the new IBM plant located halfway between Longmont and Boulder, giving both a share of its sizeable tax base.[14]

Isabella Mayhoffer, a former county superintendent, commented that the county's two reorganized districts now spent more but accomplished no more with their special projects than the rural districts ever did. She lamented:

> The rural districts were a home-like situation where the teachers were extremely sincere and most of them very capable. They had a "tutor" attitude toward their children. It was a love affair. (The children) loved the school and the teacher loved them, and the community was back of them... sort of a family affair.[15]

END NOTES
CHAPTER ONE

1 Dorothy Large, Old Burlington: First Town on the St. Vrain, (St. Vrain Historical Society, 1984).
2 Andrew Steele, "Biography of Dorris Elizabeth Steele," private collection.
3 Andrew Gulliford, America's Country Schools, (Washington, D.C.: Preservation Press, 1984), p. 70.
4 Canfield school board minutes, September 6, 1880, Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder.
5 Dorothy Large, Old Burlington.
6 J. B. Schoolland, Boulder in Perspective, (Boulder: Pruett Press, Inc., 1980).
7 Irene Smith Lybarger tape, Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder.
8 District #12 school board minutes for 1922, Boulder Valley School District archives.
9 *Boulder County News*, February 15, 1870.
10 Schoolland, Boulder in Perspective.
11 County superintendent visitation record book: 1890-1910, Boulder County Courthouse, Elections Department.
12 Schoolland, Boulder in Perspective.
13 "Facts about School District Reorganization," leaflet printed by the Colorado Education Association, 1961, Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder.
14 Nevin Platt tape, Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder.
15 Isabella Mayhoffer tape, Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder.

CHAPTER TWO
THE FRONTIER SCHOOLTEACHER

Working conditions were often harsh for teachers on the frontier. The hours were long and the pay was poor. Salaries in early Boulder County varied little between men and women, or among the various districts. All were low, about $45 a month, until after the turn of the century. Some districts paid teachers an additional $5, however, for janitorial duties. The Sugarloaf district added $5 to Ruth Thurston's salary for teaching high school level courses to students who couldn't afford to attend Boulder's Preparatory School.[1]

Teachers were at the mercy of the local school boards who hired and fired them. Usually, districts sought only unmarried teachers and burdened them with unreasonable restrictions. The schoolmarms in Allenspark could not dress in bright colors, keep company with men, or travel beyond the city limits without permission from the board.[2] Elizabeth Graham concealed her engagement from the school board in Magnolia, fearing they would not approve. She relied on her brother for transportation to Boulder each weekend to see her fiance´.[3]

For a teacher just out of high school, discipline of older students was difficult. The age difference was sometimes only a year or two. County records in 1898 listed thirty-six teachers under the age of twenty, and three of those were only sixteen years old.[4] One inexperienced young woman described "two husky boys who towered above me" in the first class she ever taught.[5] Size and strength occasionally compensated for lack of experience, however. Mr. Sellers kept a buggy whip in the cupboard by his desk in the Jamestown school and "used it vigorously on many occasions."[6] Mrs. Love, in Niwot School, was a huge woman who sprouted red spots on the back of her neck when she was riled. Evan Gould remembered her very well. "She'd say, I'm gonna cut your tongue out and hang it on the clothesline to dry'...and us kids believed her."[7] Mrs.Gustin had no problems with her students in Lyons. Her shoulder grip could buckle the knees of even the largest boys. "I'll knock your teeth down your throat," she often threatened.[8] Another teacher developed a precision eraser pitch that could snap students to attention clear across the room. When Oliver DeMott attempted to grab a pupil in the Valmont School, the boy attached himself so firmly to his desk that both he and the desk were unbolted from the floor.[9]

Although such teachers were destined to be remembered for their disciplinary techniques, others were respected enough to be invited for Sunday dinner. The teacher at Davidson School was treated to dinner at the Ewings where all the children helped with the preparations. Even young Delton whittled toothpicks for the table.[10] Irvin Demmon

accepted an invitation to spend the entire weekend at the home of Leslie Hetzer who lived five miles from the little school in Magnolia. After a dinner of venison, Irvin was handed a pair of pajamas and shown to a guest bedroom in the attic.[11]

Living conditions in the smaller communities were sometimes so primitive that few teachers applied for positions there. The pay was low and available housing was inferior. Those who were hired usually stayed only one year before moving to better jobs. Only a few rural schools, like Ryssby, Batchelder, Valmont, Davidson, and Chapman provided teacherages. Teachers who did not commute from home stayed in boarding houses, rented houses, or lived with local families. Normally, the household with the most children became host family for the year.

> I don't remember very much about my first teacher in day school. Her name was Miss Annice Stites. She was a second or third cousin who had come from Kansas and stayed at our house most of the time. Father did not seem to think too well of her. He said she just came to Colorado looking for a man. [12]

The school board in Superior chose a needy family to board young Carrie Ewing the year she taught there. Unfortunately, they spent her rent money for their own needs and Carrie was forced to sneak food into her room after weekend visits at home.[13]

The typical teacher in 1895 was young, female, Midwest- or Colorado-born, and held a third grade teaching certificate.[14] Advancement came only with experience, additional summer school classes, and periodic grade-level exams. With one year's experience, a second-grade certificate could be obtained by passing a second-grade exam. It was valid for two years and could be renewed twice. Advanced certification did not necessarily lead to a higher salary, but it did offer the security of longer periods between re-evaluations by the county superintendent. Lifetime certificates were awarded only with a college degree.[15] Hazel Schmoll noted that in 1900, Ward became the first district in the county to hire a college graduate, whom they proudly referred to as "Professor" Robbins.[16] It was not until consolidation in 1961, that a college degree was required of all teachers.

On the following pages are recollections from three Boulder County teachers who taught in 1900, 1934, and 1936, respectively.

FLORA EWING

Flora Ewing was two years old in 1880 when her family came to Boulder County.

> Our parents wanted us to have a good education and encouraged us in every way they could. Often on winter evenings, one of the family would read aloud as we sat by the fire sewing carpet rags or popping corn.

Three of the Ewing girls eventually became teachers. Their cousin Anna (Bittner), who lived with the family, went on to become county superintendent in 1921.

Flora hoped to attend the University of Colorado after graduating from Boulder Preparatory School, but an epidemic of measles put an end to her dream. Santa Claus exposed everyone at the 1896 Davidson School Christmas program, causing Flora to miss the entire winter session of classes. Having passed her eighteenth birthday, she opted to take the county teachers exam in March and passed with such high marks that she was awarded a second-grade certificate. Her first teaching position was in the tiny Eggleston School south of Superior, only about ten miles from the family farm. Her sister Carrie was hired to teach in the neighboring Superior school, so the two girls rented a small house in town. If Flora took a shortcut, it was a one and one-half mile walk to school. "I crawled under two or three fences and jumped across a ditch so wide I was afraid I would land short of the other side," she wrote. The long walk, plus the strain of her first job, proved too demanding, and when Flora went home that first weekend, her family noticed her exhaustion. Realizing that something would have to change if she were to continue teaching, her father gave her a $10 pony he had recently purchased. Flora had always bragged that she would buy a thoroughbred with the first money she earned, but this chunky little pony with its short, thick neck proved to be much more valuable. Her health was quickly restored.

Flora left for school each morning at 7 a.m., arriving in time to build a fire to heat the room before the children arrived. There was little left of her $35 salary after she paid the rent and a few dollars to a student she had hired to sweep, bring in fuel, and empty ashes. "I worked hard", she said. "I put in many hours after school correcting papers and preparing lessons for the next day. With so many pupils, much work had to be written [and] I seldom left the schoolhouse before five o'clock."

Flora taught two years at Davidson School where she had once been a student. There, she became involved in community activities and organized the local farm women in a theatrical production based on a popular book of the day. She met instant resistance from their husbands who told her to "mind her own business." She suspected that they objected to baby-sitting while rehearsals were held each evening. The women doubted their own talents and some would not commit more than a line or two to memory. But the production was staged with costumes and props and the schoolhouse was filled to capacity. "Every husband thought his wife was the star performer," she chuckled. "As far as talent was concerned, the performance was crude, but the women had a lot of fun doing it, and [enjoyed] a few hours of freedom from the cares of their families." The feat was never attempted again, however.[17]

Flora Ewing rode sidesaddle on her $10 pony. Ruth Youmans Peace Collection.

Irvin Demmon (right) and his buddy, Francis Bolton, both became teachers after graduation from the University of Colorado. Irvin Demmon Collection.

IRVIN DEMMON

The year 1934 was an important one for Irvin Demmon - a year that would determine his personal and professional future. As a young graduate, he was about to enter the world of education with no job prospects. Plans for his marriage were on hold until a teaching position could be found. "There is a possible opening at Magnolia," the county superintendent told him. He had only to meet Jeanette Staley, school board president, for an interview. Although his salary would be only $75 a month, he assumed that living expenses were considerably less in Magnolia than in Boulder. Indeed they were, but available housing was limited. For $9 a month, Irvin was able to rent what he called a "furnished shack", which he grudgingly shared with pack rats. Their nocturnal forays to the attic above his bed often kept him awake at night. Although a small coal stove stood in one corner, it proved inadequate on cold winter nights, and the water in his wash basin often froze. The shack was private, however, and it allowed him the opportunity to smoke cigarettes away from the watchful eyes of the community.

Irvin arrived in Magnolia the day before classes began, his car loaded with items he considered essential for his new career: one suitcase of clothing, a bag of groceries, and his new alarm clock. Anxious to impress his students, their families, and the school board, he vowed to arrive promptly each day in time to prepare for class. As he crawled into bed that first night, he tested his new alarm clock, then set it for six a.m. When he awoke the next morning at seven o'clock, he realized that he had forgotten to pull the alarm button. All his efforts to impress the community flew out the window as he hurried to shave and dress. When he burst into the classroom flushed and out of breath, he found the children waiting at the door. They were not alone. Standing to one side, stiff and unsmiling, were Mrs. Staley and the entire school board lined up to register for primary elections. Words of explanation failed him. He was just grateful that his contract had been signed and he had the rest of the term to redeem himself.[18]

D. L. "PETE" WITTENBURG

A one-room school was nothing new to Pete Wittenburg. As a child, he had watched his older brothers and sister ride off each day to the tiny log school in Carmen, Idaho. By the time he was of school age, his family had moved to Texas where he was enrolled in a two-room rural school.

Perhaps all this helped to prepare Pete for his first teaching job. Upon graduation from the University of Colorado in 1936, he was desperate for work as fall approached. A pervasive prejudice against male teachers in the mining camps had closed many doors to him. Had it not been for a tip from a classmate, he would never have heard of the job at Crisman. His friend had failed a course and was now ineligible for the position she had accepted in the little mining community in Four Mile Canyon. Pete contacted the school board president and was hired immediately. Was the gentleman convinced by the fact that Pete's new bride, Evelyn, accompanied him to the interview? Was it that he agreed to drive the man's daughter to school each morning? Or was it the fact that the fall term was less than one week away? He never knew.

Pete's salary of $75 a month was more than he had ever made in his life and he was promised an extra $5 for performing janitorial duties. The students who felt privileged to clean the classroom and the outdoor privies for him each day probably never knew about that bonus.

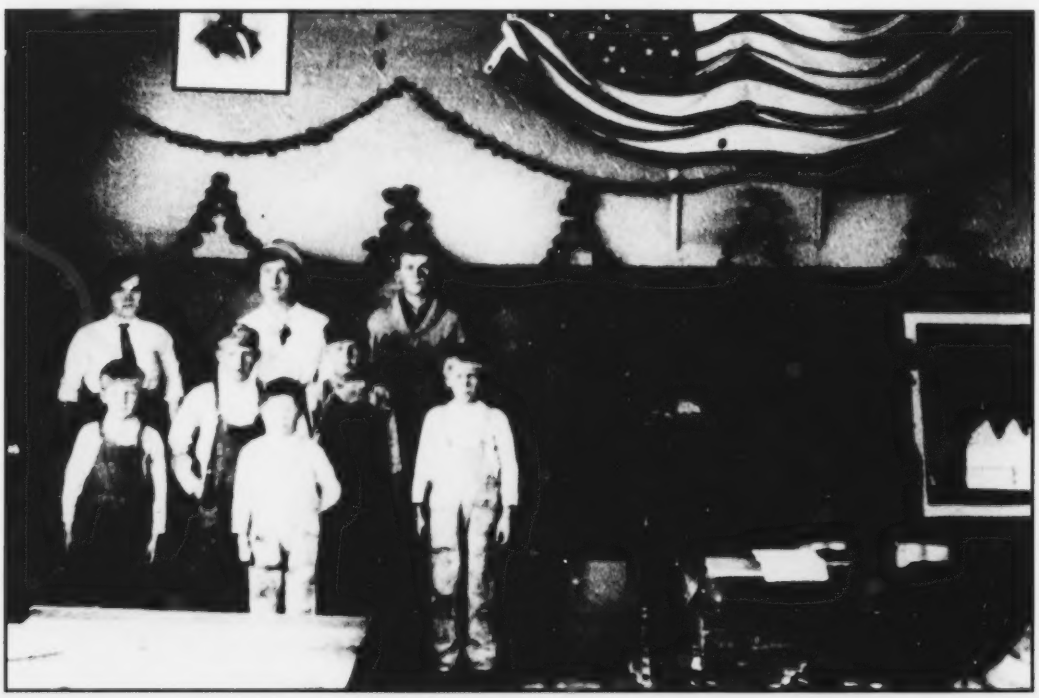
Pete's school day began as he walked to the schoolhouse from his rented home at the far end of town. By the time he arrived, all sixteen students had usually fallen in behind him. After the flag was raised and the children seated, he led the class in a song and the daily lessons began - history, arithmetic, geography, reading, health and occasionally penmanship. As the older children wrote in their tablets, Pete listened to the little ones recite. Undaunted by the lack of supplies for his little school, he explained, "In those days, we were all used to getting along on very little and there were few demands made for anything." His only requests, a set of children's encyclopedias and a used piano, were granted.

Pete's active imagination created simple projects involving all the classes. The children delighted in his "Friday afternoon exploration trips", which meant trudging up the hillsides and collecting specimens of weeds, rocks, and bugs. These were carried back to the schoolhouse and carefully identified in the new encyclopedias. Arguments among students were rare. A mutual respect had developed as they helped each other to learn.[19]

END NOTES
CHAPTER TWO

[1] Nancy Yates Wagner interview.
[2] "1915 Rules for Teachers," Allenspark collection, Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder.
[3] Irvin and Elizabeth Graham Demmon tape, Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder.
[4] Colorado State Archives.

[5] Flora Ewing Youmans, "The Ewing Family: Pioneers of Boulder County, Colorado," Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder.
[6] Everett Walker tape, Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder.
[7] Evan Gould tape, Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder.
[8] Leonard Loukonen tape, Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder.
[9] George Sawhill interview.
[10] Youmans, "The Ewing Family."
[11] Demmon tape.
[12] Youmans, "The Ewing Family."
[13] Ibid.
[14] County school superintendent records for 1895, Colorado State Archives.
[15] Andrew Gulliford, America's Country Schools, (Washington, D.C.: Preservation Press, 1984) p. 70.
[16] Hazel Schmoll tape, Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder.
[17] Youmans, "The Ewing Family."
[18] Demmon tape.
[19] Personal letters from D. L. Wittenburg to Anne Dyni, 1991.



The classroom at Noland had the traditional flag and portrait of Lincoln, plus a well-worn organ.
Lyons Historical Museum Society Collection.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

CHAPTER THREE
FRONTIER SCHOOL ARCHITECTURE

The first buildings erected by the settlers in Boulder County were homes for their families and shelter for their livestock. Only after tending to basic needs did they proceed with commercial and public structures. In the eastern states where populations were more homogeneous, churches were among the first community buildings to appear. But along the frontier with its ethnic and religious diversity, schools took precedence. Relying on natural materials and basic carpentry skills, the early homesteaders hastily erected schoolhouses so that classes could begin. Most were temporary structures to be replaced later, when time and funds permitted.

As you examine the architectural styles illustrated in this book, you will notice structural similarities among the early schools. Parallels can also be drawn between schoolhouses and farm buildings because both were constructed in the same manner. By the time Boulder County was settled, balloon-framing had replaced the mortise-and-tenon technique.[1] Historic accounts of Boulder and Gold Hill describe citizens donating logs, panes of glass, and labor for building their schools.[2] By 1863, milled lumber was available from four sawmills along the foothills from which early families built basic, unadorned buildings on rubble or stone foundations.[3] With the addition of shiplap siding, stone or brick chimneys, and gabled roofs with split wood shingles, they looked alike. Where rock outcrops occurred, several stone schools were built. Many of the European settlers were skilled stonemasons, and their fine workmanship can still be seen in the Lyons, Bader, Altona and Sunshine schools.

The typical schoolhouse of the 1880s had two, three or four windows on the side walls and entry doors that generally faced south or east, away from prevailing winds. Double entry doors were rare in the West, but did appear on a few of the schools. This feature was a hold-over from church architecture requiring separate entrances for men and women. Shutters, if any, were usually hung only on the windward side. Wainscoting lined the interior walls to a height of four and one-half feet, and a low platform elevated the piano and teacher's desk at the front of the room. If there was a blackboard, it was behind that desk.

An entryway, or anteroom, was usually added later for coats and lunch buckets, and as a barrier against cold blasts of winter air. A coal or wood stove stood near the front of the room as the sole source of heat for the uninsulated building. Hazel Faivre recalled winter days when children sitting in the front rows "would be so hot [they] couldn't stand it, and the ones in the back were freezing."[4] There was no plumbing, of course, so one or two outhouses were provided at opposite ends of the schoolyard. They

were easily overturned by pranksters on Halloween until the 1930s when WPA workers perfected a model with a cement foundation. The double privy at Sunset School was partitioned for boys and girls, a situation which probably caused a few problems from time to time. A nosey newcomer to Magnolia in the 1930s loudly complained to the school board about the close proximity of the two privies behind the school. They listened politely to her tirade, but decided not to tell her that the second "privy" was only a storage shed.[5]

Although none of the first schools were built from standard patterns, most were similar in proportion -- about 20 by 30 feet, but no larger than 30 by 40 feet. A room this size could easily accommodate more than thirty students. Anything larger than this hindered seeing the blackboard or hearing the teacher. Few schoolhouse exteriors were painted. Paint was expensive and unnecessary for the preservation of wooden buildings for which replacements were planned.

The architectural descriptions and terms cited below are from Andrew Gulliford's book America's Country Schools, and his definitions are included here for clarificatio[6] Thus, the reader can identify variations of these styles while examining the photographs accompanying each district in Chapter Four.

VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE

The term vernacular describes a building designed by a craftsman, not an architect, who was strongly influenced by the local environment and used local techniques and materials. It can be further broken down into two phases:

Folk vernacular craftsmen used native materials such as logs, hand-hewn planks, and field stone. This style was more likely to resemble primitive dwellings than schools.

Mass vernacular described designs by craftsmen using machine-made materials such as dimension lumber, standard- sized bricks, concrete blocks, standard doors and casings, and manufactured hardware. This style looked more like a schoolhouse.

Only the very early schools in Boulder County exhibited the folk vernacular influence because of the brief period in which only natural materials were used. Most were replaced or abandoned before photographers could record them. As soon as commercial materials were available, mass vernacular architecture was introduced. It was the most common style found in Boulder County. Bader, Gooding, and Rowena schools are classic examples. These structures were sound enough to endure and were often the last in a district's succession of schoolhouses. There was no need for a larger building if only a few children lived in the area. If more space was needed later, additional rooms were built with folding walls between them. Such expansion is obvious in the photographs of Superior, and the second Batchelder and Marshall Schools. Some schoolhouses were adorned at this time without adding more classroom space. The presence of a porch or a belfry imparted status and prestige to a school at relatively little expense. The schools at Gold Hill and Louisville were both enhanced by their impressive bell towers.

Outbuildings often accompanied the rural and mountain schools. In addition to

privies, there were coal and wood sheds where fuel for the stove was stored. Often loafing sheds were provided for the horses that children rode or drove to school each day. Batchelder and Valmont even provided teacherages adjacent to their schoolhouses for teacher housing.

POPULAR STYLES OF THE DAY

Vernacular was gradually replaced after 1900 by popular styles available from architectural plan books. Such designs rarely worked for rural schools, however, without requiring significant alterations to fit the needs and pocketbooks of the smaller districts. By the time they had been modified, hints of the vernacular style usually showed through. The characteristic massive lines of the Romanesque Revival Style belfries and arched doorways on the Baseline and Batchelder schools were considerably modified for these small buildings. The classic columns on Longmont's Central School belltower seemed strangely out of place on the massive brick structure. The Queen Anne Style of the Pleasant View School remained unaltered, however. Its large enrollment easily accommodated the proportions of the original floor plan. Many schoolhouses built in the 1920s closely resembled popular residence designs of the day. The Bungalow Style was chosen by the Armstrong, Nelson, and Culver districts when their vernacular buildings were replaced. Also popular at that time was the Prairie Style favored by urban schools. This design is exemplified in the second generation buildings in Valmont, Niwot, Lafayette, and Nederland. In his book The Little Red Schoolhouse, Fred Schroeder called these unique adaptations from architectural plan books "native American architectural style". A better description would be hard to find.

Appendix Two lists the current status of the early schools still in existence. Although their outhouses and loafing sheds are gone, still present are the tell-tale stands of cottonwoods and willows lining the perimeter of the old schoolyards - remnants of another time.

END NOTES
CHAPTER THREE

[1] School board minutes of District #46, August 16, 1880, Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder.

[2] *Boulder News*, April 14, 1892, Boulder Genealogical Society bulletin.

[3] Amos Bixby, "History of Boulder County," History of Clear Creek and Boulder Valleys (Chicago: O. L. Baskin & Company, 1880) p. 394.

[4] Hazel Faivre tape, Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder.

[5] Irvin and Elizabeth Graham Demmon tape, Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder.

[6] Andrew Gulliford, American's Country Schools, (Washington, D.C.: Preservation Press, 1984), pp. 164-175.

CHAPTER FOUR
MEMORIES OF THE EARLY SCHOOL DISTRICTS

On the following pages are photographs, historical facts, and brief anecdotes pertaining to the sixty-seven school districts in Boulder County. The illustrations chosen for this chapter depict the oldest schools where possible, and in some cases, succeeding schools as well. The Carnegie Branch Library for Local History in Boulder, Colorado, is the repository for all of the data gathered for this project and is available for further study.

A look inside the Altona schoolhouse, 1901. Frank Gould Collection.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DISTRICT #1
SUPERIOR SCHOOL

For many children in the county, graduation from eighth grade meant the completion of their formal education. It marked the end of childhood and the beginning of a lifetime of work in town or on the farm. For students at the Superior school, graduation from eighth grade in the 1920s required catching the Interurban train into Boulder to take one final examination, administered by the county superintendent. Failure to pass this test meant repeating the eighth grade.

When the Superior principal was unsuccessful in establishing a high school for the town, those who wished to continue their education were forced to attend classes elsewhere. The district paid tuition costs for students who chose Boulder's Preparatory School or the Catholic high school in Louisville. Winston Morgan recalled buying $12 rolls of Interurban train tickets for twenty-five rides into Boulder to attend Prep School. Many of his friends enrolled in Louisville, however, walking to class if they couldn't catch a ride with a coal miner driving to work in that direction.

By the time Dorris Allen was hired, there were four teaching positions on the Superior school faculty. Often, teachers boarded with local families but Dorris drove forty-five miles round trip from her home near the mouth of Left Hand Canyon. She had obligations to her neighbors for voice and piano lessons each night after work. An accomplished musician, Dorris relished the opportunity to teach music and music appreciation wherever she went. She found the students at Superior eager to learn although few had instruments. When a plea was issued to the community, musical instruments began to emerge from attics and trunks all over town. Families dusted off horns and strings they hadn't played in years, and what they couldn't find, they borrowed. Finally there were enough strings, woodwinds, and horns to outfit a respectable orchestra. The students practiced at recess, noon and after school, and their enthusiasm spread to the entire community. Everyone turned out for their concerts. Many continued their musical studies and the legacy of this energetic teacher lingered in Superior for many years.

In 1922, the 2nd schoolhouse was used only for lower grades. Winston Morgan Collection.

HISTORICAL FACTS

District Formation: February 4, 1863

School Buildings:
First: Date unknown.
Second: 1901. 2-room frame. Belfry. Razed in 1975.
Third: 1920. Frame. Built next door and used for upper grades and community hall. Moved to property west of town.

Historic Location: North side of Coal Creek Drive between First and Second Avenues, Superior.

Sources of Information:
Interviews:
Winston Morgan
Helen Warembourg
Albert Chaussart
Biography of Dorris Elizabeth Steele: Andrew Steele private collection.
Superior: A Folk History: coordinated by Cynda Collins Arsenault.
District #1 school board records: 1920-1958, Boulder Valley School archives.
County Superintendent visitation records, 1896-1910: Boulder County Courthouse, Elections Department.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DISTRICT #2
DRY CREEK SCHOOL
"Shamrock School"

Dorothy Clyncke was one of nine children born to the Poliete Clyncke family in a neighborhood known as South Boulder. In 1931, she earned her teaching certificate and returned to teach in the school where she had begun her education fifteen years before.

It was the Depression, and Dorothy felt fortunate to have a job when so many families were barely getting by. The disparity of wealth among families in the South Boulder area was never more evident than when she invited parents to watch their children perform in school programs. Some students came in clothes so tattered that Dorothy's heart ached for them. Although her $80 salary barely covered her own expenses, she felt obligated to share her good fortune with these children. Setting aside what she could afford, she bought them new shirts and overalls, then shared their pride on the evening of the performance.

Of all her students, Dorothy's toughest critic was her youngest brother, Bud, who complained to their father every evening how Dorothy treated him in class. But it was Paul Duncan who caused her the most anxiety. Paul boasted to the class that he intended to "kill" Miss Clyncke one night after school. Getting wind of the plot, Dorothy cautiously allowed him to remain after the other children had gone. Had he known what was in store for him, however, he would have abandoned his plan and left her alone. Instead, he spent that endless afternoon hauling firewood, cleaning erasers, washing blackboards and sweeping floors. By suppertime, he had neither the inclination nor the energy to perpetrate his scheme. "Don't think I wasn't nervous," Dorothy said. "I was very nervous, but when he left, he was in pretty good shape."

Paul walked Miss Clyncke home that night.

1st schoolhouse, 1888. Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder.

HISTORICAL FACTS

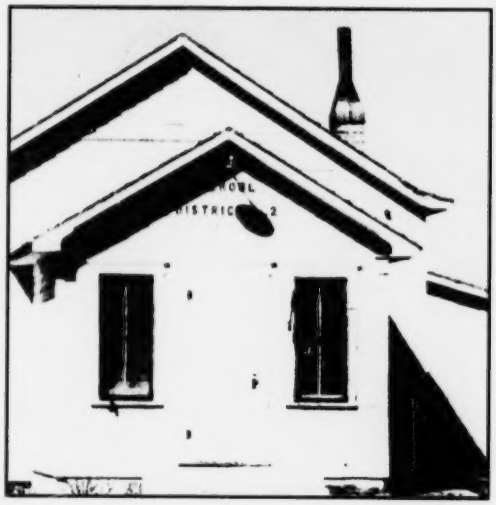
District Formation: February 4, 1863
February 11, 1870, a portion of the district detached to become Marshall District #15.
Consolidated into Fairview District #FC5 in 1951.

School Buildings:
First: ca 1887. Frame.
Second: Unknown. Frame, classroom plus small side room for water fountain. Currently a residence.

Historic Location: 6700 South Boulder Road, at Crannell Drive.

Sources of Information:
Interviews: Dorothy Clyncke Hogan, Marie Stengel Beauprez.
District #2 records, 1888-1904: Boulder Genealogical Society.
"Seven Rural Districts to Consolidate," Boulder *Daily Camera*, May 4, 1951.

2nd schoolhouse. Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder.



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DISTRICT #3
BOULDER SCHOOL

Abner Roe Brown left his teaching job in Iowa to try his hand at placer mining in the gold fields of the West. As he passed through Boulder City in early June 1860, Brown noted that no schoolhouse had yet been built by its citizens. Although he and his party moved on toward Gold Hill, thoughts of Boulder City's educational void stayed on his mind. We can never know if it was his determination to help the children or a discouraging streak of bad luck in the gold fields that prompted his return to Boulder.

Whatever the reason, within a few weeks Brown was back in town eager to begin building a schoolhouse. His carpentry skills came in handy as the men assembled shingles, logs, bricks, and hardware. According to David H. Nichols, who helped to coordinate the project, frame construction was substituted for logs because of the scarcity of suitable trees. There was still much to be done when September came, so Brown rented a room in one of the log cabins lining the main street and conducted classes until the schoolhouse was ready.

It was the following year, 1861, when the First Territorial Legislature established the original seventeen counties and enacted a "Common School System" to pave the way for county school districts. Until then, school taxes were non-existent and Brown relied on payment by private subscription - $1.50 per month for each of his forty pupils.

By the time the schoolhouse was finished, Boulder City had spent $1200. Some of this was recovered with a 50-cent cover charge at a celebration dance. A hat was passed later in the evening, thereby tapping patrons a second time. It is doubtful that anyone minded too much, however. After all, they were celebrating the completion of the first schoolhouse in Colorado Territory.

HISTORICAL FACTS

District Formation: February 4, 1863

School Buildings:

First: (Pioneer School) 1860. Frame, 24' x 36'. Moved from site and converted to residence. Burned.

Second: (Central School) 1873. Two-story, brick and stone. Razed.

Third: (Pine Street School) 1882. (Now named Whittier). Brick. Oldest school in county still in use.

Historic Locations:

First: 15th and Walnut Streets.

Second: 15th and Walnut Streets.

Third: 20th and Pine Streets.

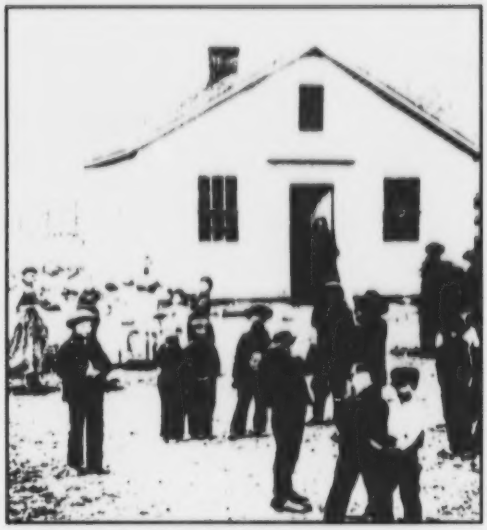
Sources of Information:

F.O.Repplier, As a Town Grows, published by School District 3, 1959.

Sanford Gladden, Schools.

"Captain David H. Nichols Relates an Incident Connected with Colorado's First Schoolhouse", *Boulder News*, April 14, 1892.

"Boulder Had First State School", *Denver News*, March 30, 1919.



"Pioneer School" first schoolhouse in Colorado Territory. Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder Historical Society Collection.

(below) Central School. Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder Historical Society Collection.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DISTRICT #4
VALMONT SCHOOL

Ernest Pease was the youngest child in school the year that his aunt, Mary, organized classes for the children in Valmont. Mary Foster lived with the Pease family and brought Ernest with her to school each morning. He hung tightly to her waist as her horse travelled the three miles to town from their farm on Dry Creek. The year was 1866, and because no schoolhouse had yet been built in town, Mary was allowed to use the Presbyterian church for her classes. The Valmont Presbyterian Church had been built three years earlier, the first Presbyterian church in Colorado Territory. Because it had no pews, the children sat all day on hard benches. Their only relief from those rigid seats came during recitation periods when they stood at the front of the room reading excerpts from McGuffey's Reader.

Some of Ernest's classmates were eighteen years old and must have found the immaturity and restlessness of the younger children a bit tiresome. They may also have resented the fact that Ernest, at only six years of age, surpassed them in spelling and reading. Although he tried not to flaunt his intelligence, it was hard to conceal. His enthusiasm for the lofty literature found in most volumes of McGuffey's Readers was apparent to his classmates. "The lessons were usually interesting and often contained a moral bearing," he later wrote, "which no doubt had its effect on the lives of the pupils."

Ernest continued his education in Boulder where he boarded with friends while attending high school. It was there he "discovered Latin" and determined to make it his life's work. He went on to attend the new university in town and in 1882 became one of its earliest graduates.

1st schoolhouse. Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder Historical Society Collection.

HISTORICAL FACTS

District Formation: February 4, 1863
Consolidated into Fairview District #FC5 in 1951.

School Buildings:
First: 1869. Brick, one-room 40'x 50'. Anteroom and belfry added later. Became teacherage, then razed.
Second: 1911. Cement block. Two-room. Belfry. Currently stands empty.

Historic Location: West side of 63rd street, 0.25 miles north of Valmont Road.

Sources of Information:
Interviews:
George Sawhill
Mary Hummel Wells
Marie Stengel Beauprez
Ernest Mondell Pease, Boyhood of E.M. Pease: Autobiography, 1933. Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder.
County Superintendent visitation Records, 1898-1910: Boulder County Courthouse, Elections Department.
"Seven Rural Districts to Consolidate," Boulder *Daily Camera*, May 4, 1951.

(below) 2nd schoolhouse, 1916. Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder Historical Society Collection.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DISTRICT #5
DAVIDSON SCHOOL

The first Davidson School was built in the 1880s, eight miles east of Valmont. The surrounding Davidson District had been settled by many important men who contributed to the county's development. William A. Davidson, a prominent merchant, land and mine owner, lived less than a mile away beside the White Rocks. Davidson had purchased land from many homesteaders in the district. Jeremiah Leggett, a successful rancher, lived to the north along Boulder Creek and was actively involved in the Boulder County Fair and Race Track Association. Hiram Prince, the first Boulder County water commissioner, lived to the east of the schoolhouse.

The little school served for years as the only public building in the area. Neighbors gathered there for church on Sundays and both Mrs. Davidson and Mrs. Leggett taught Sunday School classes. At Christmastime, the tiny building was transformed into a theater with a curtain strung across the front of the room. Performers crawled in and out of a rear window, unseen by the audience in front. On Saturday nights, the Boulder Valley grangers met there, but by 1900 had built their own hall directly across the road. In an equitable exchange, the grange offered its stage, chairs, and piano for graduation exercises for the privilege of using the school's well water. No-one anticipated the winter the school burned down and the grange became a temporary classroom. Mabel Andre remembered that December day in 1915. Charles Kelsey and Ralph Bixler had slipped outside to the outhouse and noticed smoke coming from under the eaves. They raced back to warn Miss Paris, and the children fled across the road to the grange hall. Neighboring farmers hurried to salvage what they could. The scorched desks were set up in the grange kitchen for several months while a new schoolhouse was built...this time of brick.

1st schoolhouse ca 1913; two years before it burned to the ground. Margaret Hansen Eddy Collection.

HISTORICAL FACTS

District Formation: February 4, 1863
Consolidated into Fairview District #FC5 in 1951.

School Buildings:
First: ca 1882, one-room frame. Burned in 1915.
Second: 1915. One-story brick with teacherage in basement. Two classrooms separated by folding door. Belfry. Currently a residence.

Historic Location: West side of 95th Street at Isabelle Road.

Sources of Information:
Superintendent visitation records, 1898-1910: Boulder County Courthouse, Elections Department.
Tapes:
Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder: Rosalie Kelsey
Anne Dyni collection:
Mabel Andre Thomas
Vernon Ewing
Flora Ewing Youmans, "The Ewing Family, Pioneers of Boulder County, Colorado". Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder.
Boulder Valley Grange #131, minutes books. Anne Dyni collection.
"Seven Rural Districts to Consolidate," Boulder *Daily Camera*, May 4, 1951.

(below) 2nd schoolhouse. Lafayette Miners Museum Collection.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DISTRICT #6
BURLINGTON SCHOOL

The town of Burlington formed around Alonzo N. Allen's log cabin in 1859, more than a decade before Longmont was platted. Allen's son, Alonzo H., attended the first and second schools in town and provided details of both buildings in his memoirs.

Burlington was one of only nine school districts in the entire county submitting petitions to organize in 1863, so many children journeyed long distances by wagon and horseback to attend classes there. Frank Goodwin came all the way from Pella during the months there was no school in his community. Others travelled from Left Hand Canyon. No doubt they boarded with friends during that time.

The first schoolhouse was small and hastily constructed soon after the town was settled. Its citizens knew they would build a finer school for their children someday, but their efforts at that time were focused on establishing homes and businesses. The green lumber used for the classroom floor eventually dried, leaving cracks large enough to swallow pencils and chalk, and whatever little fingers could push between them. Mrs. Kinney sat behind a small table at the front of the room, her school bell prominently displayed. From there she could easily observe the boys whom she had wisely separated from the girls across a wide aisle. The children fidgeted as they tried to get comfortable on the rough wooden benches.

Within five years, a new school was built, considerably larger than the first. The Ladies Aid Society purchased a school bell to be shipped by train from the East, and a huge belfry was added in anticipation of its arrival. Since the closest station on the Union Pacific in 1869 was Cheyenne, Wyoming, an ox team and wagon were dispatched to meet the train. As the team appeared with its precious cargo on the hill north of town, the citizens eagerly ran to meet it. Elmer Beckwith and R.N.Allen rang the bell all the way into town and a dance in the school house that evening climaxed the day's festivities.

2nd schoolhouse. Drawing by Marilyn Palmer.

HISTORICAL FACTS

District Formation: February 4, 1863

School Buildings:

- First: 1864. Board and batten, 18' x 24'. Gone.
- Second: 1869. Lap siding, two entrances. Ten-foot belfry. Moved to 901 - 9th Avenue, Longmont. Currently a barn.
- Third: 1909. Brick. Belfry. Currently a Buddhist Church.

Historic Locations:

- First: On a knoll a mile south of Burlington townsite.
- Second: West of stage road near corner where road turned west to Rock Ledge. Later moved to corner of US Highway 287 & Pike Road. (Alonzo H. Allen, 1937).
- Third: Northwest corner of US Highway 287 & Pike Road.

Sources of Information:

- Dorothy Large, Old Burlington: First Town on the St. Vrain, St. Vrain Historical Society, 1984.
- Alonzo H. Allen,"Pioneer Life in Old Burlington," Colorado Magazine, July, 1937.
- Colorado State Archives.
- Interview: Dorothy Large

(below) 3rd schoolhouse. Carnegie Branch Library for Local History.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DISTRICT #7
NIWOT SCHOOL

In 1912, the Colorado and Southern railroad tracks passed in front of the new Niwot schoolhouse carrying trains along a route from Denver to Cheyenne. Locomotives rumbled through town twice a day, picking up and depositing mailbags on the depot platform and stopping for occasional passengers. Allen Bolton and Willard Blanton ran into town during their lunch period one day to buy candy at Reverend Taylor's store. In their anticipation, they hardly noticed the C & S train standing in the station.

It was almost one o'clock before they realized they had stayed too long to make it back to class before Miss Pierson rang the bell. Hurrying down the street, they finally noticed the train, which by this time was slowly pulling out of the station. Without uttering a word between them, they knew what they had to do. They must catch the train for a quick ride to the school yard or face certain punishment. As the train gathered steam, the boys scrambled aboard one of the cars, which was moving much more rapidly than they had anticipated. The schoolhouse was upon them in no time and without hesitation, they jumped from the train as it sped past the school yard. Scraped, bruised and out of breath, they burst into the classroom where Miss Pierson was waiting, strap in hand. Only the delightful flavor of Reverend Taylor's candy saved their adventure from being a total disaster.

2nd schoolhouse, 1905.
Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Niwot students in front of the 3rd schoolhouse, 1913. Allen Bolton Collection.

HISTORICAL FACTS

District Formation:	February 4, 1863 Consolidated with Batchelder into Niwot District #NC4 in 1951.
School Buildings:	First: ca 1880. Frame, one-room. Razed. Second: 1902. Also called "Willowdale". Brick. Currently a residence. Third: 1910. Brick, two-story. Razed in 1972.
Historic Locations:	First: Dan Burch property northeast corner of 81st and Oxford Road. Second: 7710 Niwot Road. Third: 0.7 miles north of intersection of Diagonal Highway and Niwot Road.
Sources of Information:	Tapes: Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder: Allen Bolton Evan Gould Clarence Conilogue "New Consolidated School District Elects Officials," Boulder *Daily Camera*, January 12, 1951.

DISTRICT #8
MONTGOMERY SCHOOL

Do teachers really know what lasting memories they leave with impressionable youngsters? Maude Moomaw fondly remembered Olive Chapman as one of her favorites. Still vivid is the memory of the day her class acknowledged Olive's engagement with a shower of homemade handkerchiefs. In an self-conscious show of affection, the children tossed their rolled-up gifts to her at the end of the day.

G.W. Cordes left a much different impression on young Maude in 1909. He was older than most teachers hired by the smaller districts at that time and was considerably more overweight. Although a popular teaching method of the day required students to come forward for recitation, Mr. Cordes preferred to sit casually on an empty desk and confront them in their seats. This should have resulted in a relaxed atmosphere, but instead it subjected the entire class to his offensive habit. Mr. Cordes chewed tobacco. As if it were not enough to see him spit on the floor, the children watched in disgust as he ground it into the floor boards with a twist of his heel. The resulting dark stain remained in silent testimony long after he had departed.

Years later, Leonard Loukonen remembered Mrs. McCaslin who was always waiting at school with the stove lit when he and his brother arrived for class each day. The Loukonen boys were always early because they caught a ride every morning on the milk truck. Even though it meant being scrubbed and dressed by six a.m. when the truck picked up milk from their farm, it was better than walking two miles to school each day. The truck followed a circuitous route before finally passing the schoolhouse on its way back to Longmont. By this time, the boys were usually frozen and anxious to warm up by the stove.

1st schoolhouse, 1890. Miss Rowell had her hands full. Lyons Historical Society Collection.

HISTORICAL FACTS

District Formation:	February 4, 1863
School Buildings:	First: 1870s. Lyons sandstone. Razed. Second: 1917. Lyons sandstone. Currently a residence.
Historic Location:	5291 Ute Road, 2 miles east of Lyons.
Sources of Information:	Tapes: Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder: Maude Moomaw Beasley Leonard Loukonen Glenn Tallman Colorado State Archives. Lyons Historical Society Museum photograph collection. Interview: Marjorie Brackett Cinnamon

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DISTRICT #9
PELLA SCHOOL

The Longmont Press reported in an April 1884, issue that "The Pella School...closed its session last Saturday with an entertainment that did credit to both teacher and scholars." It was an early closing, but spring was a busy time in the St.Vrain Valley and the children were needed at home. Almost the entire community turned out to watch Miss Drumm lead the children through their closing exercises that evening. The recitations and piano selections were impressive, and proud parents congratulated her on the fine education she provided the students.

Pella was an established settlement by that time. It had been twenty-four years since George Webster homesteaded the area along St. Vrain Creek. Low terrain at that point afforded a safe place for wagons to ford the creek, and the location soon became known as the "Upper Crossing." An outcrop of Dakota sandstone nearby provided durable construction material for several public buildings in the area. Although this light-colored rock lacked the strength of the red sandstones near Lyons, it was quite adequate for two of the valley's first churches and its first schoolhouse.

In 1873, a fire nearly destroyed the stone school when the Hoover boy torched it after a dispute with the teacher. He claimed to have been horse-whipped for a deed he had not done. Outraged, the community threatened frontier justice on the young fifteen-year-old for his despicable act. August Nelson happened upon this angry scene while returning to the valley after a brief attempt at gold mining near Black Hawk. Seizing the unique opportunity to acquire farm land while saving the hide of a young boy, Nelson offered Mr. Hoover $1000 in gold for his homestead if the family would leave the area within 24 hours. Quickly assessing the situation, Mr. Hoover accepted the offer and Nelson immediately assumed ownership of a log cabin, one shed, one plow, and 160 acres of planted fields. Not a bad deal.

Were the two men in the doorways admirers or students of Miss Drumm? 1886. Longmont Pioneer Museum Collection.

HISTORICAL FACTS

District Formation:	February 4, 1863 Boundaries changed on July 10, 1873. Consolidated into Hygiene district in 1916.
School Building:	1867: Dakota sandstone. Two entrances. Dismantled in 1970s. Stone blocks used in reconstruction of Ryssby Church bell tower.
Historic Location:	Crane Hollow Road, 0.7 miles south of Hygiene Road.
Sources of Information:	"Items from Hygiene," *The Longmont Press*, Thursday, April 24, 1884. Tapes: Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder: Cleo Turner Tallman Priscilla Bashor David P. Nelson, Ryssby: The Country Church, First Lutheran Church, Longmont: p. 6. Hygiene: Portrait of a Small Town, Students of Hygiene Elementary School, 1983. Harold Marion Dunning, Over Hill and Vale, Boulder, Colorado: Johnson Publishing Company, 1956: pp. 504-506. Colorado State Archives.

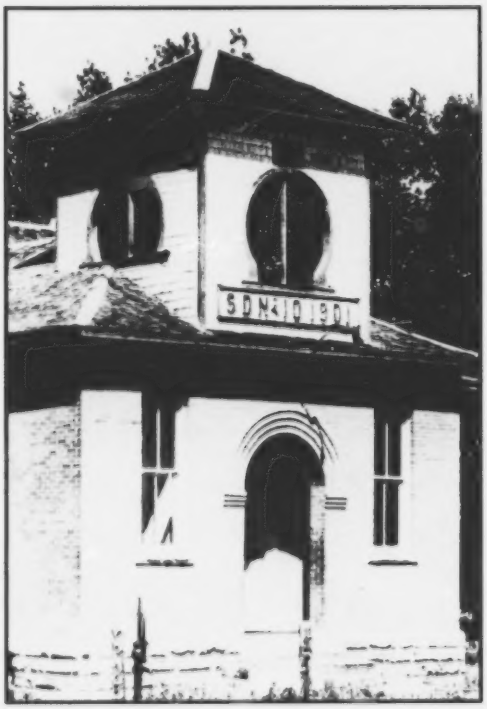
BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DISTRICT #10
BASELINE SCHOOL

Baseline School prided itself on the calibre of students it graduated each year. The school board took a chance when it hired an inexperienced teacher in 1930. Esther Zingg had just earned her teaching certificate and was grateful to have found a job so quickly. As one of the board members later told her, they knew she would be a good teacher because of her exceptional background. With her mother a respected teacher at Pleasant View School and her father the county deputy school superintendent, she had the added advantage of two experts at the dinner table every evening with whom to discuss academic and discipline problems. "I was full grown before I knew you could be anything other than a Presbyterian and a teacher," Esther laughed.

Oscar Burke settled next to the old school and deeded two acres of his farm land to the district even before he began to raise a family. He and his wife ultimately had three daughters and two sons, all of whom graduated from Baseline School. Their oldest son, Arleigh, completed the eighth grade in 1915 and went on to a distinguished military career as an admiral in the United States Navy. He attributed much of his early education to lessons he learned from teachers outside the classroom. His father often hired tubercular patients to help with farm chores, and Arleigh recalled that many of them had been teachers before coming to Colorado. Like hundreds of others, they came West to recover from TB and other respiratory diseases. Oscar Burke offered them a modest place to live and a means of earning money. He asked only for a reasonable amount of work in return. When Arleigh wasn't sweeping out the schoolhouse for $1 a month, he was listening and learning from them. In 1959, he returned to Boulder to dedicate a new elementary school named for the Burke family.

2nd schoolhouse, 1886. Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder Historical Society Collection.
(below) 3rd schoolhouse, Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder.



HISTORICAL FACTS

District Formation: October 1, 1867
Consolidated into Fairview District #FC5 in 1951.

School Buildings:
First: Log. Razed.
Second: 1878. Remained behind the third school as a classroom and storage until about 1961. Razed.
Third: 1901. Brick. Belfry. Currently a church.

Historical Location: 4705 Baseline Road.

Sources of Information:
Interviews:
Marian Burke
Arleigh Burke
Esther Zingg Wilson
Barbara Kossler, "Will Walker's Father, Pioneer Boulder Rancher...", Boulder *Daily Camera*, August 22, 1955.
"Admiral Burke Will Dedicate School Here on November 19," Boulder *Daily Camera*, November 1, 1959.
"Seven Rural Districts to Consolidate," Boulder *Daily Camera*, May 4, 1951.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DISTRICT #11
JAMESTOWN SCHOOL

Everett Walker hiked up the hill above Jamestown every morning to school. From there, he could just make out the old log building at the west end of town where his father had attended classes thirty years before. Things had changed in those intervening years. Jamestown (also called Jimtown) had experienced one complete boom and bust cycle, and the local economy was again sound because of the Wano and Golden Age mines nearby. The deportment of the school children had changed as well, if his father's stories of the early days were to be believed. William Sherman Walker often told his son of older students in the 1880s, who terrorized any teacher foolish enough to accept a position in Jimtown. Those who were able to maintain some control required the boys to leave their firearms on the teacher's desk during class. Those who weren't as assertive soon resigned and left town. William recalled one year when four teachers came and went in quick succession. "The teacher either whipped or got whipped", he said.

The new schoolhouse on the hill was larger than the old log building, yet it strained to accommodate all fifty-two of Everett's classmates. Although the district boundaries had not changed since 1874, enrollment swelled with children who boarded in town during the winter months when their own schools were closed. Irene Smith moved to town from their ranch every fall to stay with her grandparents. The Stony Lake School near the Smith ranch remained open only in the summer, and three months was not long enough to receive a satisfactory education. Irene described her Jamestown teacher, Mrs. Clean, as "a little mite" who had no difficulty making the larger boys behave. Knowledge of her techniques might have helped some of her predecessors thirty years before.

William Walker, back row (right), at the 1st schoolhouse, 1880s. Florence Walker Collection.

HISTORICAL FACTS

District Formation: 1863
Reorganized, November 28,1874.
Consolidated with Rowena into District #JRC6 in 1952.

School Buildings:
First: 1880s. log. Remains as a residence.
Second: ca 1900. Frame. Razed.
Third: 1952. Frame. Still used as a school.

Historic Locations:
First: West edge of town. North side of road.
Second: Corner of Mesa and 2nd.
Third: Corner of Mesa and 2nd.

Sources of Information:
Tapes: Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder:
Everett Walker
Irene Lybarger
Anne Dyni collection:
Florence Lehman Walker
Muriel Sibell Wolle, Stampede to Timberline, Boulder, Colorado, University of Colorado, 1949: p.509.
"Officers Elected for New Jamestown-Rowena District," Boulder *Daily Camera*, October 31, 1952.
Boulder *Daily Camera*, October 18, 1952.
Colorado State Archives.

(below) 2nd schoolhouse. Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DISTRICT #12
WARD SCHOOL

Ward's schoolhouse stood on a steep slope overlooking the town. From the playground, most children could see their homes among the tiny frame buildings clustered together on the hillside below. Behind the school, mine dumps dotted the landscape where years before, vast stands of trees had stood. Many had been felled for mine timbers, but portions of the forest still remained along the edge of town. This dense mixture of trees and wooden buildings supplied ample fuel for the forest fire that raged through Ward in January 1900. The townfolk watched helplessly as the flames leaped from house to house and raced quickly up the hillside toward the schoolhouse. In a valiant effort to avert its imminent destruction, they joined forces to save it. Quickly gathering all the blankets and rugs they could find, they completely covered its roof and poured water over the entire surface to keep it wet and cool. The schoolhouse never caught fire.

"Professor" Robbins was Ward's schoolmaster that year. According to Hazel Schmoll, he received this honorary title because of the town's pride in having a college graduate to teach their children. Even Boulder, home of the state university, could not claim such an honor.

Gertie Gerry was one of Mr. Robbins's students. She had attended several schools in her young life as her father, Orin Gerry, moved from job to job. In Ward, he drove a supply wagon for Coffey's Grocery Store, making the round trip to Boulder in two days. Gertie and her younger sister, Ina, always listened for the jingling of harness bells, signaling his return long before his team and wagon rounded the last curve into town.

Ina was too young to enroll in school while they lived in Ward, but occasionally tagged along behind her sister. Within a year or two, Mr. Gerry had changed jobs again, and his children prepared themselves for yet another school.

1st schoolhouse, built of logs. Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder.

(below) 2nd schoolhouse. Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder.

HISTORICAL FACTS

District Formation: October 1, 1867
Reorganized June 11, 1875.
District included Puzzler and Peaceful Valley Schools.

School Buildings:
First: Date unknown. Log. Razed.
Second: 1898. Shiplap siding. Currently the Ward town hall, library, and post office.

Location: Town of Ward.

Sources of Information:
Registration form: "Metal mining and Tourist Era: Resources of Boulder County Multiple Property", 1989. Colorado Historical Society.
Tapes: Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder:
Hazel Schmoll
Anne Dyni collection:
Ina Gerry Wild
Muriel Sibell Wolle, Stampede to Timberline, Boulder, Colorado, University of Colorado, 1949: p.513.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DISTRICT #13
BADER SCHOOL

August Behrmann's family came to Haystack Mountain in 1894. Folks had warned his father not to choose that location because it was too close to the volcano. They were convinced that Haystack was just waiting to erupt. The Behrmanns were not easily intimidated, however, and they settled permanently along Left Hand Creek.

August was seven years old the year they arrived, old enough to enroll in the Bader School nearby. He had been born the same year the new school was built. The original Bader School remained a quarter mile to the east, but was now used only as a granary. The new stone school stood in the shade of willows and cottonwoods along Left Hand Creek, surrounded by a thick carpet of grass. It made a perfect playground and baseball field for the students. August remembered with sadness the year the grassy schoolyard washed away. It was May 1894. Sixty hours of rain had swelled all the streams along the foothills, and flood waters began cascading down every canyon, picking up boulders, trees, and buildings as they fell. When the high waters of Left Hand Creek reached the Bader schoolyard, they rushed over the window sills and into the classroom. It was ten days before the water subsided enough to allow the children to return to school. When they viewed the schoolyard that day, they were heartbroken to find that the lush grass was gone and a thick deposit of sand lay in its place. The lawn never grew back, so the ball games were moved to higher ground on the Gettman farm across the road.

It took a long time for the stone walls of the schoolhouse to warm up on cold winter mornings. The coal stove in the corner was ineffective under such extreme conditions because the high metal jacket surrounding it couldn't radiate enough heat. On the coldest days, the children were allowed to open the door of the jacket to release more warm air. Arranging their chairs in a tight circle around the stove, they huddled together pressing their feet and hands against the warm metal. Once they were thawed out, daily lessons began.

1st schoolhouse. Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder Historical Society Collection.

HISTORICAL FACTS

District Formation:
- December 1, 1867 (detached from Niwot District #7).
- Consolidated with Altona District #AC3 in 1948.

School Buildings:
- First: Frame. Razed.
- Second: Stone. Currently a residence.

Historic Locations:
- First: 0.25 miles east of second building.
- Second: Southeast corner 41st and Oxford Road.

Sources of Information:
- Interviews:
  - Richard Behrmann
  - Luise Behrmann Gebers
- Tape: Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder: Frank and Velma DeWalt Gould
- Colorado State Archives.
- Boulder *Daily Camera*, June 2, 1948.
- Glen Wildman Pennock, "School Districts of Boulder County, Colorado," Boulder Genealogical Society Journal, February, 1979.

(below) 2nd schoolhouse. LeRoy Holubar Collection.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DISTRICT #14
WHITE ROCK SCHOOL

The morning train from Boulder delivered Ruth Lewis to White Rock crossing each morning, only a few yards from the steps of White Rock School. The early hour allowed her ample time to start a fire in the stove and prepare the classroom before her students arrived. Often she was the only passenger deposited at the crossing and the only one boarding there at the end of the day. The students benefited indirectly from Miss Lewis's dependence on the train's strict schedule. Because it arrived promptly at four o'clock, no-one was ever kept after school.

It was 1913 when the old school began to lean. It had stood for years in a pasture on White Rock Lane (north 75th Street), just south of the Union Pacific tracks. Now, its brick walls were finally succumbing to foundation problems and prevailing westerly winds.

The instability of the building concerned Miss Lewis. It was December, and in just two weeks the whole community would gather for the annual Christmas pageant. The low platform across the front of the classroom would soon be overflowing with excited children squeezing around the piano. They had been practicing their songs and recitations since Thanksgiving, and the older boys were almost finished canvassing the neighborhood for donations of Christmas candy. Miss Lewis suppressed thoughts of cancelling the program and was relieved when the school board came up with a solution -- a steel rod installed across the width of the room. Now, not only were the walls stabilized, but the pageant's backstage chaos could be hidden behind a simple curtain draped over the rod. While props and participants were maneuvered behind it, the children in front proudly sang and recited their Christmas poems.

Although the walls remained secured for many years, overcrowding ultimately forced the district to build a larger school a half-mile away. The new building proved more substantial than its predecessor, but it never had a stage curtain.

HISTORICAL FACTS

District Formation: April 20, 1869 (detached from Valmont District #4)
Consolidated into Fairview District #FC5 in 1951.

School Buildings: First : 1870. Razed.
Second: Before 1900. Brick, one room. Razed.
Third: 1900. Cinderblock with stucco. Two rooms and a basement. Currently a residence.

Historic Locations: First & Second: West side of White Rock Lane (75th Street), 0.5 miles north of Valmont Road.
Third: North side of Valmont Road, 0.25 miles east of 75th Street.

Sources of Information: Interviews:
Elsie Demmon Kelley
Pauline Teets Boden
Tapes: Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder:
George Sawhill
Rosalie Allan Kelsey
Ernest Mondell Pease, Boyhood of E.M. Pease: Autobiography, Western Historical Collections, University of Colorado at Boulder, 1930.
"Seven Rural Districts to Consolidate," Boulder *Daily Camera*, May 4, 1951.
Colorado State Archives.

3rd schoolhouse, built 1900. Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DISTRICT #15
MARSHALL SCHOOL

Marshall School sat perched on a knoll at the west end of town, surrounded by a barbed wire fence. The classroom was heated by a potbelly stove, fueled by coal of course, because Marshall's very existence depended on the coal fields nearby.

By 1905, the school had become too small for the growing community, and plans were drawn for a larger building. Horace McGrue, who had done some respectable carpentry work for Jonas Barber, was chosen to build it on a mesa to the east - directly over the abandoned Fox Mine. This caused no problems until the 1930s when Charlie Daniels was permitted to mine the coal remaining in its pillars. Anthony Gabriella described the tremors caused by Charlie's dynamite charges. "Our pens literally shook in our hands", he recalled. Although the school building "settled a bit", no one ever asked Charlie to stop blasting.

The ethnic diversity of the community was reflected in the student body. Children of French, Italian, Greek and Welch heritage all came together at school although their families remained segregated in their own neighborhoods. As mining families continued to settle the area, it became necessary to move the original schoolhouse to the grounds of the new one for additional classroom space. A 1914 article in *The Denver Times*, however, accused the school board of resurrecting it primarily to segregate the children of union miners from those of non-union families.

In 1932, the Gorham Mine closed and its tracks were removed. The economic impact on Marshall was profound. Not only were jobs lost, but tax money for school operations dwindled. The glory days for Marshall were over.

HISTORICAL FACTS

District Formation:
- February 11, 1870 (detached from Dry Creek District #2).
- Annexed to Fairview District #FC5 in 1951.

School Buildings:
- First: ca 1890. Board and batten. One-room. Moved from site and later razed.
- Second: 1905. Frame. Two rooms. Belfry. Second classroom added ca 1910. Currently a residence.

Historic Locations:
- First: On a knoll between old Marshall Road and State Highway 93.
- Second: 1595 South Cherryvale Road.

Sources of Information:
- Interview: Anthony Gabriella
- *Colorado Prospector*, January 1991: p. 2.
- Glen Wildman Pennock, "School Districts of Boulder County, Colorado," Boulder Genealogical Society Journal, February, 1979.
- Colorado State Archives.

1st schoolhouse. Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder Historical Society Collection.

(below) 2nd schoolhouse. Anthony Gabriella Collection.

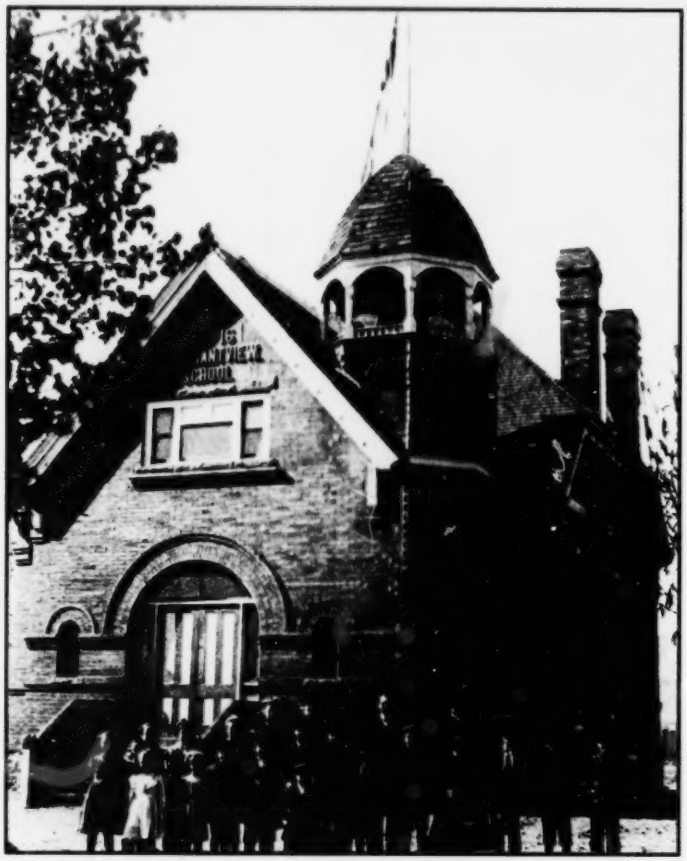
BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DISTRICT #16
PLEASANT VIEW SCHOOL

George B. Poor came to Colorado from Chautauqua County, New York in 1862, and homesteaded close to the northern edge of Boulder. When his son Arthur reached the age of six, he was enrolled in the Pine Street School (now Whittier School) in town. Friction among school social groups existed in the 1870s just as it does today, and the city boys teased Arthur unmercifully. Not willing to knuckle under to bullies, he attempted "to work over a few of them" with a baseball bat. For this, Arthur was expelled. The elder Poor was outraged and enlisted his neighbors' help in establishing a school district of their own.

The older farm children occasionally presented discipline problems for teachers in the district. Mrs. Zingg, for instance, proved no match for the Hubbard boy. When she let it be known that he faced a spanking the following day for an infraction of the rules, he did what any normal boy would do when anticipating impending punishment: he put a pie tin in the seat of his pants. Ena Jenner Bolton recalled the clang when Mrs. Zingg's hand hit that pan. The Hubbard boy probably remembered, too, for she retaliated with a hard slap to his face.

Years later, after consolidation, Pleasant View School stood empty, undisturbed by the new Longmont Diagonal highway nearby. Then, as Boulder grew and additional traffic improvements were needed, the Colorado State Highway Department began construction of a bypass skirting the eastern edge of town. They offered Pleasant View School to anyone who would haul it away, but no one could afford the expense. It was demolished in the 1980s, a sad fate for the proud historic building.



Elizabethan architecture was popular when this 2nd schoolhouse was built.
Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder.

HISTORICAL FACTS

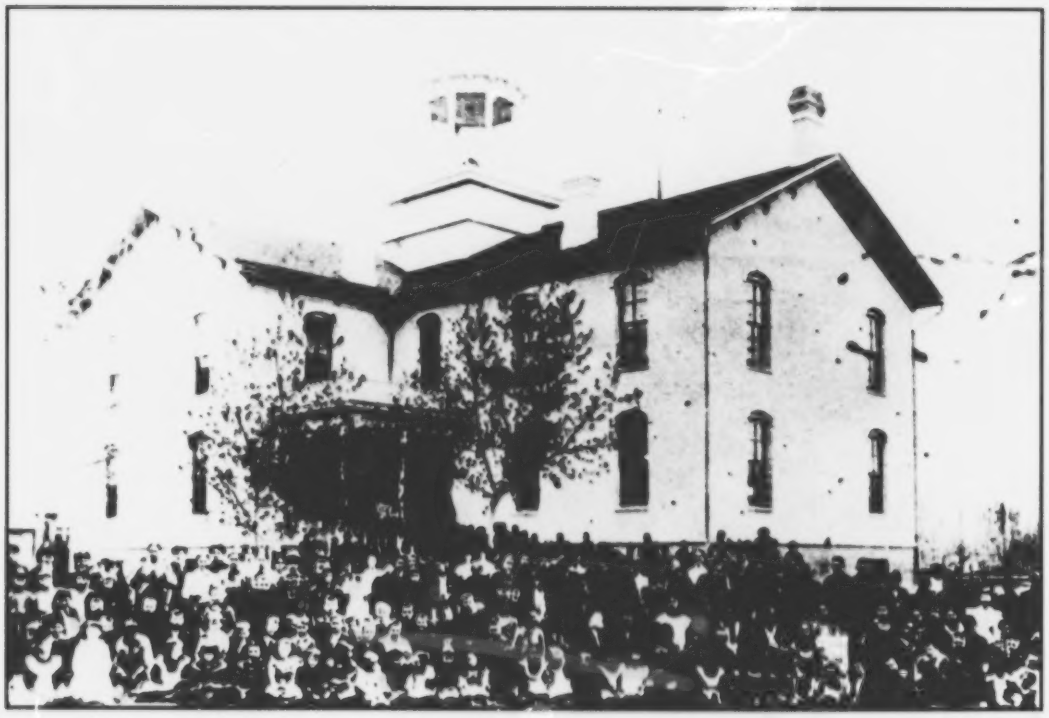
District Formation:	February 10, 1871
School Buildings:	First: ca 1871. One room. Frame. Moved to Jay Street where it was incorporated into a house. Second: 1896. Brick. Belfry. Four rooms. Indoor plumbing. Razed.
Historic Locations:	First: 47th and Kalmia. Second: Across the road on land belonging to oilman Neil McKenzie.
Sources of Information:	Tapes: Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder: Ena Jenner Bolton George Poor Jr. Interview: Esther Zingg Wilson District #16 school board records: 1928-1961, Boulder Valley Schools archives.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DISTRICT #17
LONGMONT SCHOOL

Colonel Byron Carr distinguished himself as an able leader while serving in the Civil War. After the war, he enrolled in law school while serving as school superintendent in Waukegan, Illinois. Upon graduation, he and his law partner, Charles Day, headed West to find a suitable place to hang their shingle. In April 1871, the two men arrived in the newly platted Chicago Colony, later named Longmont.

Clients were slow to discover the two young lawyers' talents and it was quite apparent that both men would need additional income until business improved. Word of Carr's educational experience soon reached the town fathers, and he gladly accepted their request to organize the first school. Arrangements were made to hold classes in the town's Library Hall until a schoolhouse could be built. Carr was overwhelmed with the number of students who filled his classroom that first summer. There were far too many children for one teacher to instruct effectively. He wrote to his wife Mary, and urged her to join him immediately. The term was almost over when his family arrived, and he quickly enlisted Mary's help with the lower grades. They struggled to make their temporary classrooms functional with borrowed benches and chairs until new desks arrived. An order had been placed weeks earlier with a furniture manufacturer in Chicago , but it was October when they received the terrible news. Their entire order had burned up on the shipping dock, along with much of the city of Chicago. The Great Chicago Fire forced the Carrs to operate with makeshift equipment a little while longer.



The Franklin School later had two additions and served as a high school. Longmont Pioneer Museum Collection.

HISTORICAL FACTS

District Formation:	October 1, 1871
School Buildings:	First: 1873. Razed. Second: 1878. Name changed from Franklin School to Central School in 1890. Still a school.
Historic Locations:	First: 500 Main. Second: 425 Bross Street.
Sources of Information:	Alonzo H. Allen,"Early Days in Longmont," *The Colorado Magazine*, Denver, Colorado: State Historical Society of Colorado, September, 1937: p.198. St.Vrain School District archives. *Boulder News*, May 20, 1871. They Came to Stay, St. Vrain Historical Society, 1971: pp. 123-124. Dorothy Large, Old Burlington: First Town on the St. Vrain, St. Vrain Historical Society, 1984.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DISTRICT #18
NEDERLAND SCHOOL

The hills surrounding Nederland were dotted with silver and gold mining camps in the 1870s. While these towns flourished, their children were taught locally, but when mining operations closed down, the families remaining were forced to find schools in the larger communities. Over the years, Nederland absorbed students from Hessie, Eldora, Cardinal, Sunnyside, Glacier Lake, Pinecliffe, Caribou...even Rollinsville in Gilpin County. At the turn of the century, the discovery of tungsten created two more mining communities, Lakewood and Tungsten, both of which became part of District #18. Their schoolhouses were identical.

Although the Nederland School in 1912 prided itself on its electric lights, steam furnace, and a progressive PTA, students still hauled drinking water from a cistern and tolerated two outhouses.

The school district maintained no buses to transport the children, but selected parents were paid to convey them in their family cars. Mr. Long was immediately relieved of his busing duties when he was reported drunk behind the wheel. P. K. Norris delivered the children from Cardinal each morning, and Mrs. Chester Gillette hauled hers from Tungsten. Later, local grocer Ted Green replaced her in his massive Dodge touring car. Although he transported several children, he made room for everyone by stuffing them on top of each other. In bad weather, two trips were necessary. If the snowplow had not yet cleared the roads, Ted broke trail by ramming the drifts with his front bumper. He often arrived at the school door amid clouds of steam billowing from under the hood.

HISTORICAL FACTS

District Formation: April 13, 1872
Consolidated with Rollinsville in Gilpin County to become District #67, 1937.
Annexed Magnolia, Pine Glade, parts of Eldorado Springs and Pine Grove to become District #67JT, 1951.

School Buildings:
First: 1872. Frame, one-room.
Second: 1907. Two-rooms, Burned in 1910.
Third: 1911. Four-rooms. Two more rooms added by 1916. Razed.

Historic Location:
First: Unknown.
Second and third: Jefferson Street, Nederland.

Sources of Information:
School board minutes: 1909-1914, Nederland Museum.
School board minutes: 1925-1926, Boulder Valley School archives.
Tapes: Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder:
Mary Flarty
Russell Flarty
Ruby Jackson
Annie Bailey

1st schoolhouse, 1898. Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder Historical Society Collection.

Interview: Floyd Mitchell
"Newly-enlarged Nederland School District Embraces About One-fifth of County," Boulder *Daily Camera*, November 11, 1951.
Nederland Then and Now, Geneva Meyring, 1941: pp. 16-17.

3rd schoolhouse, 1916. Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder.

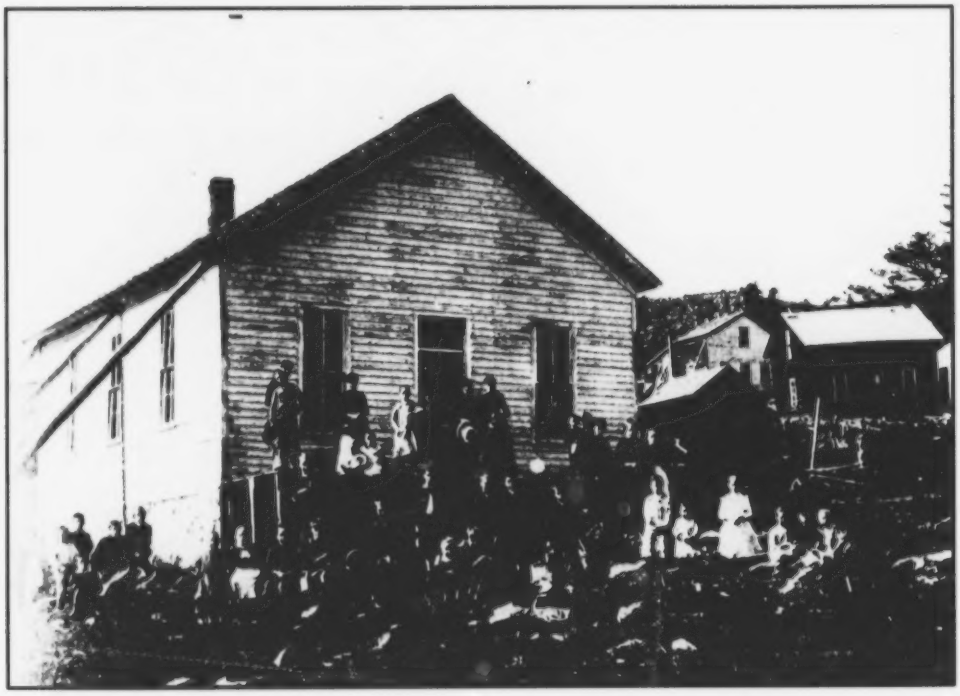
BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DISTRICT #19
CARIBOU SCHOOL

When high winds blasted their way through Caribou, entire structures were in danger of being forced off their foundations. Standing broadside to the wind, the Caribou schoolhouse was especially vulnerable. Three stout poles braced against its leeward side successfully stabilized it for years until one of Tom Tucker's range bulls wandered into town one day. As the huge animal rubbed against them to scratch his itchy hide, the poles loosened and fell away. Before they could be replaced, the wind had twisted the building off its footings.

Cord wood for the school stove was stacked inside the classroom to keep it from blowing away. J.C. Smith, one of three students attending the Caribou school in 1916, recalled that woodpile very well. He was chased to the top of it by a young teacher who had caught him leaping from desk to desk in a reckless game of tag with his friends. With the teacher in hot pursuit, Smith panicked as he realized she had barricaded his usual escape routes. When the plucky teacher attempted to climb up the stack after him, he braced his back against the wall and began pushing cordwood at her with his feet. Fearing for his imminent capture, his two friends began pounding her toes with sticks of wood, effectively reducing her to tears. Although the teacher never succeeded in punishing them, they were properly dealt with that evening at home.

Still determined to give the boys some culture, this same young woman devised a way to conduct singing lessons. She placed the three boys in a corner and maneuvered the pump organ in front of them, effectively cutting off any means of escape. Anyone who stopped singing was immediately rapped on the head with her yardstick.



Caribou's schoolhouse was braced against strong winds. Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder Historical Society Collection.

HISTORICAL FACTS

District Formation:	1872
School Building:	1870s. Frame. Gone.
Historic Location:	Town of Caribou.
Sources of Information:	Tape: Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder: Russell and Mary Flarty J. C. Smith, "Caribou," *Boulder Daily Camera*, date unknown. Glen Wildman Pennock, "School Districts of Boulder County, Colorado," Boulder Genealogical Society Journal, February, 1979.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DISTRICT #20
BATCHELDER SCHOOL

The first schoolhouse serving rural children west of Niwot was built on land belonging to C.C. Batchelder (locals still pronounce it "bachelor"). In the evenings, it doubled as the Left Hand Grange before its members built their own hall in town. In 1905, the old school was replaced by a plain brick building with a Romanesque bell tower. A modest fence around its perimeter kept cattle out of the school yard, and children entered over a stile.

It was in this new schoolhouse that Allen Bolton gazed from the window at his family farm in the distance. Although a stiff wind had been blowing down from the mountains all day, he longed to be outside on these last days of Indian Summer. Besides, he had chores to tend to at home that afternoon. Miss Hoover sat at the front of the room reading to the younger children while the older students copied spelling words from the blackboard. She rose to close the windows as papers blew off her desk.

Suddenly Allen jumped to his feet. Smoke was rising from the haystacks three farms west of his home and he could see the wind pushing flames toward every barn and haystack in its path. He watched in horror as the fire reached his own barn and in a matter of moments totally consumed it. Allen was out of the door in seconds, racing to the loafing shed where he had tied his pony. He sped home to see if there was anything he could salvage.

The fire had started when Aunt Hattie Walton tossed stove ashes out the back door, not realizing they were still hot. As a result of a moment's carelessness, four barns lay in ruin and cattle feed for the winter was destroyed. The list of chores and repairs now seemed endless, and Allen's father had plenty of projects for him that winter.

1st schoolhouse. Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder Historical Society Collection.
(below) 2nd schoolhouse, 1924. Bill Anderson Collection.

HISTORICAL FACTS

District Formation: September 20, 1872
Consolidated into Niwot District #NC4 in 1951.

School Buildings:
First: ca 1870s. Frame.
Second: 1905. Brick. Belfry. Second classroom added with sliding partition. Currently a residence. Frame teacherage behind was razed.

Historic Location: Northwest corner of 63rd Street and Monarch Road.

Sources of Information:
Tape: Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder:
Allen Bolton
Interviews:
Bill Anderson
Judy Jones
Colorado State Grange History, 1874-1975, Denver, Colorado: Colorado State Grange, 1975.
"New Consolidated School District Elects Officials," Boulder *Daily Camera*, January 12, 1951.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DISTRICT #21
HYGIENE SCHOOL

The Hygiene schoolhouse played a vital role in the life of the St.Vrain valley, serving as a community building in the evenings and on weekends. It was home to the Longs Peak Grange twice a month, and couples occasionally gathered there for dances on Saturday nights. A community drama group from Lyons performed in Hygiene from time to time for enthusiastic audiences that crowded into the small classroom.

Pella was the closest school in the area, located a few miles to the south. By 1916, the stonework of the Pella school had deteriorated so badly that a decision was made to dissolve the district and move its students to the little Hygiene school. Cleo Turner was one of the youngsters making that move and still remembers the crowded conditions. Work began immediately on a new schoolhouse across from the old sanitarium, but it took a year to complete. Its floor plan called for four classrooms which seemed adequate, but by the time it was finished, classes were necessary in the basement as well.

In 1983, the students in Hygiene Elementary School gave something precious back to their community. They wrote and published a charming book about their home town. When reading the collection of interviews and facts the children assembled in Hygiene, Portrait of a Small Town, it becomes apparent that the historical backgrounds of Pella and Hygiene were always closely intertwined.

HISTORICAL FACTS

District Formation: January 29, 1873
Boundaries changed on July 10, 1873.
Consolidated with Pella in 1916.

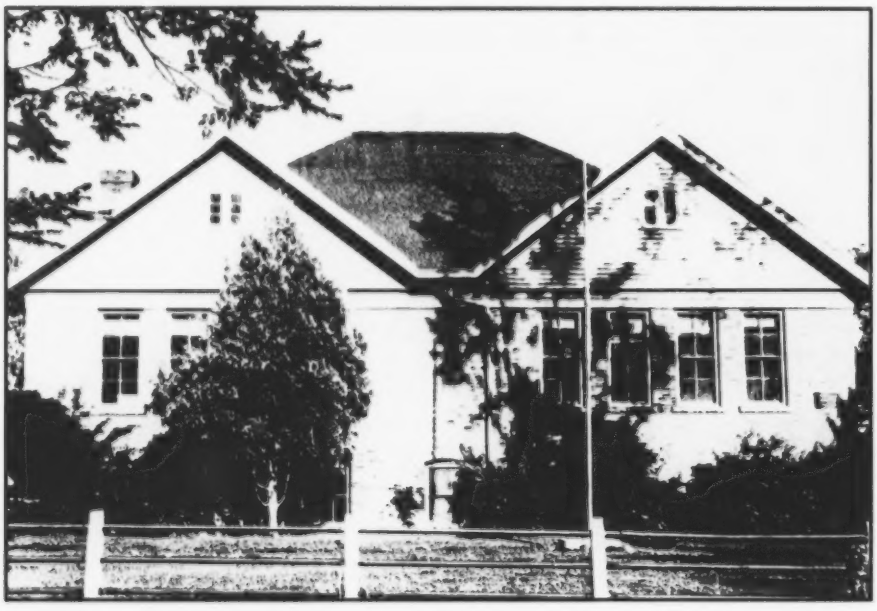
School Buildings:
First: Brick. Two rooms. Now a restaurant.
Second: 1916. Brick. Four rooms, basement, auditorium. Razed in 1972.
Third: 1972. Brick. Still used as school.

Historic Locations:
First: Northeast corner of State Highway 66 and 75th Street.
Second and third: 11968 North 75th Street.

Sources of Information:
Hygiene, Portrait of a Small Town, 1983.
Interviews:
Glenn and Cleo Turner Tallman
Priscilla Bashor
Wanda Burch Armstead.
Glen Wildman Pennock, "School Districts in Boulder County, Colorado," Boulder Genealogical Society Journal, February, 1979.

1st schoolhouse, also known as Goss School. Wanda Burch Armstead Collection.

(below) 2nd schoolhouse. Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder.



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

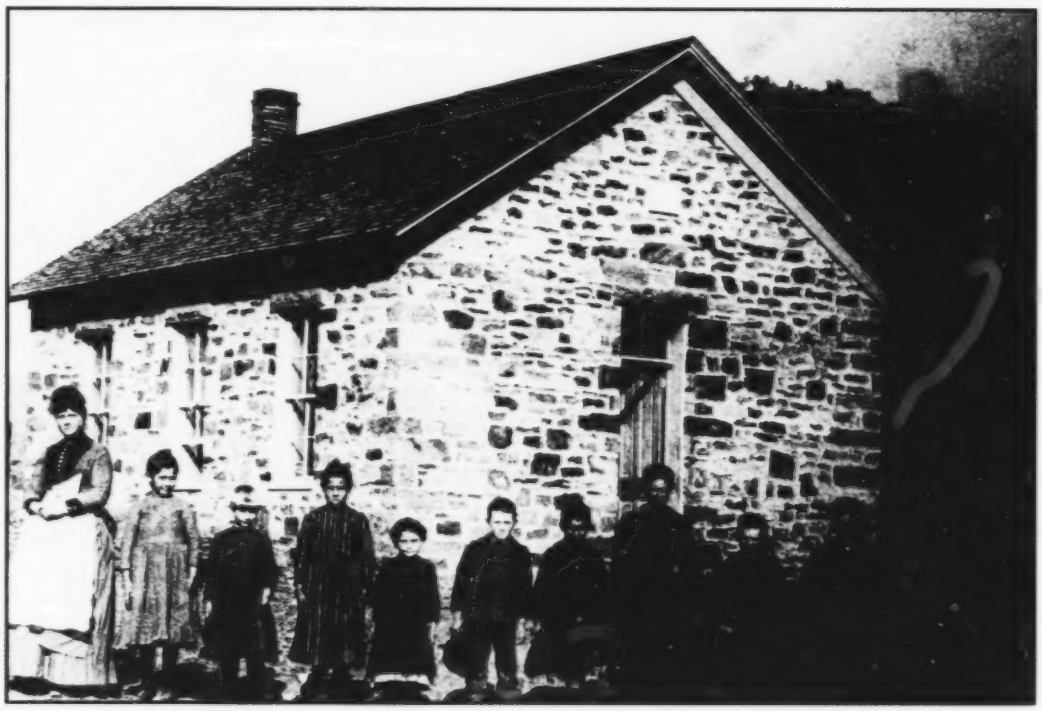
DISTRICT #22
ALTONA SCHOOL

Hazel Faivre always knew she would be a teacher someday and dreamed of returning to the school she had attended in 1900. She and her friend Lena Moll were among the twenty students at Altona School who came from the homesteads along Left Hand Canyon and the foothills to the east. Both girls lived beside the road that Peter Haldi had built years before, which connected the frontier towns of Altona and Boulder. Altona had disappeared by then, never attaining the success envisioned by its founders in 1861.

Each day, Hazel and Lena shared their lunches together along Left Hand Creek and enjoyed peace and quiet while the boys played roudy games further upstream. Every spring, wild onions growing on the hillside behind the schoolhouse tempted the students, and after lunch it was obvious who had sampled them with their meal.

Twenty years passed and the enrollment at Altona School dwindled to about a dozen students. As Hazel stood before her pupils, she remembered when her classes had begun with songs sung around a wheezy old organ. The organ was gone now and so was the picture of "an alcoholic cigarette smoker", which had hung on the back wall. One of Hazel's teachers had used it to illustrate the evils of tobacco.

Hazel remained single, but Lena married and returned as a young widow to live on her family's homestead. Her two youngest sons, Roscoe and Frank, were now students at Altona. Hazel disciplined the boys by channeling their energy into daily chores. Each morning, they carried a drinking bucket across the road to fetch fresh water from the creek. All winter long, Frank and Roscoe broke the ice to reach clear water underneath. It wasn't until the spring thaw that they wandered upstream one noon and discovered the sparkling waters of Left Hand Creek washing over the rotted carcass of a cow.



Rose Snarr had very few children to teach in the 1880s. Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder.

HISTORICAL FACTS

District Formation:	October 9, 1873 Consolidated into Altona District #AC3 in 1950.
School Building:	1880. Stone, one-room. Currently a residence.
Historic Location:	North side of Left Hand Canyon Drive, 0.25 miles west of Foothills Highway.
Sources of Information:	Tapes: Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder: Hazel Faivre Frank Gould "Dissolutions Win in Two County Districts," Boulder *Daily Camera*, April 27, 1951.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DISTRICT #23
ARMSTRONG SCHOOL

John Darby was older than his classmates when he entered the first grade in 1918. Scarlet fever had so weakened his knees that he could not walk the two miles to school with his brothers and sisters until he was eight years old. Such age differences went unnoticed in one-room schools, however, and it ultimately worked to John's advantage. By the seventh grade, he had developed into a strong athlete and shared honors with Porfirio Guiterrez as Armstrong's star baseball pitcher.

In the sixth grade, John's teacher was not the least bit interested in team sports. In 1925, however, Miss Morgan was replaced by Walter Raywald who loved kids and baseball. He lost no time organizing a team and spent his lunch hours coaching the boys with whatever equipment he could collect. The game was strictly hardball in those days and John preferred balls purchased from Montgomery Ward. Those came with a "27-inning guarantee". Tournament games were arranged by the teachers, and Friday afternoons found the kids squeezing into Mr. Raywald's car for the drive to Niwot, Culver or Chapman schools.

There were few spectators to cheer them on at their games. Most parents were too busy with farm chores to attend, and those who did come found it difficult to tell the opposing teams apart. All the boys looked alike, each dressed in bib overalls.

In the 1920s, Donald Clark broke through the classroom ceiling while trapping pigeons in the attic.
Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder.

HISTORICAL FACTS

District Formation: April 25, 1873
Annexed to Longmont in 1957.

School Building: 1915. One-room, brick. Partitioned into two rooms ca 1920.
Currently a residence.

Historic Location: 13386 North 95th Street at Vermillion Rd.

Sources of Information: Interviews:
Mrs. David McRobie
John Darby
Tapes: Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder:
Ed Darby
Amy Cushman
Neil Lohr
County records of building permits.
Colorado State Archives.
St. Vrain School District archives.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

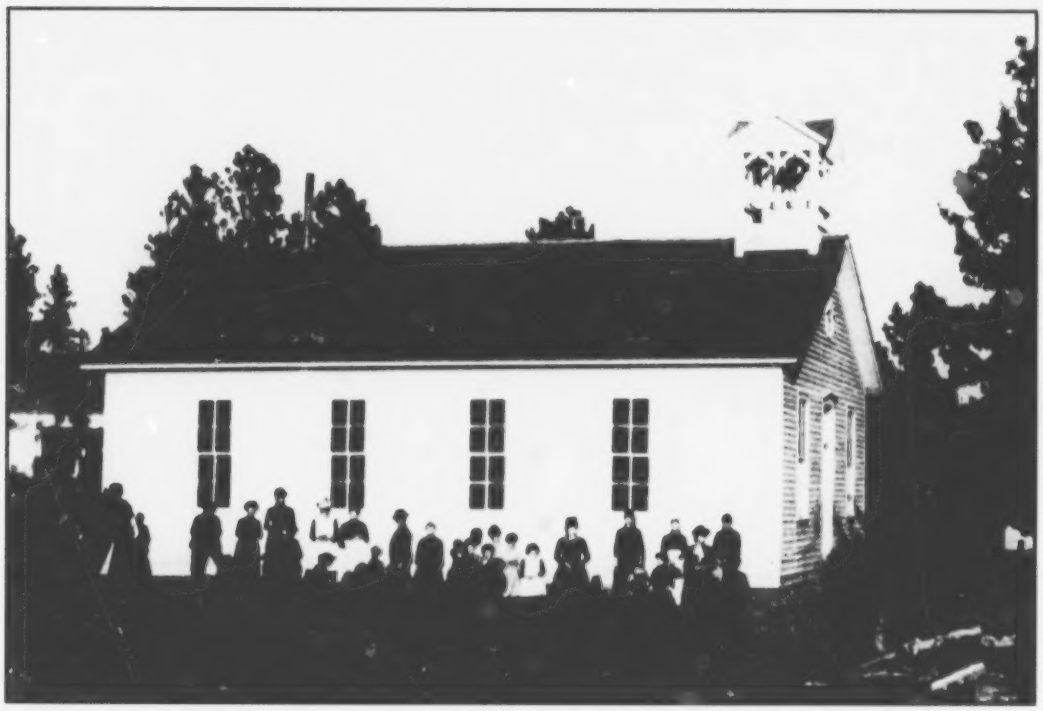
DISTRICT #24
GOLD HILL SCHOOL

Ever since its early citizens banded together to build it in 1873, the Gold Hill schoolhouse has been the pride of the community. Various sources credit John Pughe or George Chambers with coordinating that project. Local teamsters contributed teams and labor to haul logs gathered by the townfolk. Doors and windows were freighted up from Boulder, and lumber for the floors was milled at the sawmill near Ward. School began that fall with thirty-one students in attendance. Hannah Spaulding, a native of Massachusetts, was hired to teach that year, but subsequent teachers were mostly local residents, women who were already accustomed to the rigors of mountain life and knew most of their students as friends of the family.

The school had a direct influence in the life of this gold mining community. Locations of homes and businesses were described in terms of their proximity to the schoolhouse. Its school bell woke the residents in the early hours of November 14, 1894, as a forest fire swept down on the town. Only a change in the wind and a welcome snowfall saved Gold Hill from certain destruction that day.

The town's bobsled track began at the schoolhouse steps and continued down Main Street to Boyd's Store. In the winter, teamster traffic was detoured to the side roads and Main Street was groomed for the races. Every evening, miners living along the sled course threw buckets of water on it when they arrived home from work. The layers quickly froze and after supper, the entire town turned out to share in the fun. Miners in front of the saloon bribed the sled driver with a drink if he could dump the school teacher in a snowdrift by the saloon door. A water break added to the thrill of the course one year when "tail-enders" on the sleds were airborne as they sped over the frozen bump at speeds in excess of thirty miles an hour. Most came down to find their sleds had gone on down the hill without them.

The Gold Hill School still serves the children of its community today, the oldest mountain schoolhouse in the county in continuous use.



This 2nd schoolhouse was built on the site of the 1st log building. Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder Historical Society Collection.

HISTORICAL FACTS

District Formation:	August 1, 1873
School Buildings:	First: 1873. Log. Second: ca 1890s. Frame. Still in use as a school.
Historic Location:	West end of Main Street, north side.
Sources of Information:	Mabel Guise Montgomery. The Story of Gold Hill. Diary of Ellen Romig Regnier, 1933-34. Albert Walter collection. Sarah Hoover. "Gold Hill, the First 100 Years," Boulder *Daily Camera* Focus Magazine, March 17, 1974. Forest Crossen, "Community Effort of Building Gold Hill School is Recalled", Boulder *Daily Camera*, date unknown. Tapes: Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder: Albert Walter Albert Walter collection: George Cowell

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DISTRICT #25
BASHOR SCHOOL

Rock outcrops in the St.Vrain valley provided a convenient source of building material for the new schoolhouse west of Pella. Building a structure from rock insured its permanence, or so the settlers must have thought. They would have been saddened to find their sturdy schoolhouse leveled years later to make room for a reservoir. In their day, irrigation water was plentiful and the need to store it was unnecessary. In fact, St.Vrain Creek flowed so heavily that travellers depended on Joe Lee's ferry service at the "upper crossing" near Pella to ford it.

In 1875, George Webster, his neighbor Charles True, and John Ingleman organized a community effort to build the Webster School. Ingleman, a local farmer, was also a skilled stonemason and supervised construction of the building. All three men served on the school board and welcomed nine students that first year. The boys and girls entered through separate doors, an architectural feature borrowed from New England church designs. It seemed superfluous in this case since both doors opened into one classroom.

As additional homesteads were taken up, increased demands were made on the water from St.Vrain Creek. Farmers required irrigation for sugar beet crops long after normal runoff had abated. The need for water storage was uppermost on the minds of Highland Ditch Company shareholders, and plans were made for a reservoir. Unfortunately, the school stood in the way of the proposed earthen dike. When the schoolhouse was demolished in 1910, the Webster name died with it. The ditch company replaced it with the Bashor School a few hundred yards away. This time, a new generation of families, lacking the masonry skills of their predecessors, built their school of brick.

The 2nd Bashor schoolhouse replaced the Webster schoolhouse, which was built of stone. Priscilla Bashor Collection.

HISTORICAL FACTS

District Formation:	August 18, 1873 Consolidated into Hygiene District #HC1 in 1948.
School Buildings:	First: 1875. (Webster School) Sandstone. Razed. Second: 1910. (Bashor School) Brick. Razed.
Historic Locations:	First: Under earthen dam on eastern edge of Foothills Reservoir. Second: 5500 Hygiene Road, north side.
Sources of Information:	Tape: Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder: Priscilla Bashor Lorena Darby, "Razing of Old Bashor School Marks End of Era," *Longmont Ledger*. Priscilla Bashor, "Gold Drew Settlers Here, and the Land Kept Them," Lyons Historical Society newsletter, 1976.

DISTRICT #26
RYSSBY SCHOOL

The Ryssby settlement along 63rd Street and Nelson Road was colonized by Swedish immigrants in 1869. Most of their original homes were constructed of logs, as was their first schoolhouse. With a roll call of Nelsons, Andersons, Knutsons and Johnsons, it is not surprising that the language of choice in the little school was Swedish. This made communication difficult for teachers and students who did not speak the language. Lessons were in English, but classroom chatter among the children was strictly Scandinavian. This was a source of constant irritation to Mrs. Affolter and Miss Moncrieff who could not understand them.

The children shared a communal dipper when drinking from a bucket of fresh water on the back porch. Although a state law later decreed that separate drinking cups must be used, Paul Knutson said it did little to improve sanitation. "Most of the children simply stuffed their collapsible metal cups in dirty overall pockets," he said. Many of the children rode to school, leaving their horses in a loafing shed at the rear of the property. Irene Smith's father needed their horse for field work, however, so Irene turned it loose to find its way home after delivering her to school each day. Father came in a wagon every afternoon at four o'clock to take her home.

The school and church provided Ryssby with two community centers - religious celebrations in the church and secular activities at school. Visits by artists, musicians, and educators drew many to the schoolhouse for literary society meetings. The children eagerly participated in the annual Maypole dance and each year they planted trees in the school yard on Arbor Day. Alice Steele Campion regarded the latter activity as a lost cause, however. "It was such a dry, windy hill that nothing ever grew... only cactus."

The two Nelson boys, on the left, separate themselves from their younger classmates. Ruby C. Nelson Collection.

HISTORICAL FACTS

District Formation: September 5, 1873
Consolidated into Altona District #AC3 in 1948.

School Buildings:
First: 1873. Log. Razed.
Second: 1888. Brick. Razed 1910.
Third: 1910. Stucco. Two rooms. Teacherage on second story. Currently a residence.

Historic Location: 9397 North 63rd Street.

Sources of Information:
Interviews:
Paul Knutson
Bill Bohn
Alice Steele Campion
Irene Allen Bolton
Jennie Anderson
Tapes: Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder:
Irene Smith Lybarger
Andrew Steele
David P. Nelson. Ryssby: The Country Church, First Lutheran Church, Longmont.
"History of the Founding of Ryssby Church," Boulder *Daily Camera*, January 16, 1933.
Boulder *Daily Camera*, June 21, 1948.

(below) Nothing grew in the schoolyard but cactus. Maxine DeWalt Steele Collection.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DISTRICT #27
WALLSTREET SCHOOL

Phil Wood was a successful gold miner in Wallstreet at the time its school district was formed in 1873. Phil and his wife Mary supported the plans for a schoolhouse and donated a portion of land for its building site. Little is known about that first schoolhouse except that it was completed in 1875, and was placed perilously close to Schoolhouse Gulch. A cloudburst washed it away soon after its completion. Out of necessity, it was quickly replaced by a building positioned further from the ravine's edge. The new schoolhouse had no playground equipment, but the resourceful children didn't need any. Schoolhouse Gulch itself became a slippery slide in the winter as the children coasted down its icy cascades on cardboard sleds.

Wallstreet School served as a community center for the town. Everyone turned out for the PTA box socials, bidding on fancy boxes filled with home-baked breads and desserts. Proceeds from these popular events helped pay for school projects and expenses. Saturday night dances brought folks from the surrounding mining camps of Salina, Sunset, Crisman and Sugarloaf, and young and old alike danced together into the wee hours of the morning. Footpaths criss-crossed the hillsides between camps and little thought was given to walking home in the dark. Open mine shafts on either side created hazards only if one strayed from the trail. Soon after the last revelers headed toward home, the dance floor was readied for Sunday church services.

When the district consolidated with Salina in 1946, the schoolhouse was donated to the Boy Scouts of America. Years later, it was sold to Delores and Jim Bailey who had been married in the schoolhouse years before. With feelings of nostalgia and respect for the old building, they chose not to remodel it. The low platform where both of them once recited lessons for their teacher, remains in the back bedroom. A blackboard still stretches along one wall and the bell tower lets everyone know that this was once a very important building.

HISTORICAL FACTS

District Formation: November 20, 1873
Consolidated into Salina District #SC2.

School Buildings:
First: ca 1873. Wood slab. Swept away in flood.
Second: 1901. Frame. Currently a residence.

Historic Locations:
First: South side of Four Mile Canyon Road along Schoolhouse Gulch.
Second: North side of Four Mile Canyon Road at the mouth of Schoolhouse Gulch.

Sources of Information:
Interviews:
Nancy Yates Wagner
Delores Schulze Bailey
Tape: Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder:
Helen Ramsey Phillips.
Delores Bailey, God's Country USA, Wallstreet, Colorado, Robinson Press, Fort Collins, Colorado, 1982.
Glen Wildman Pennock, "School Districts of Boulder County, Colorado," Boulder Genealogical Society Journal, February, 1979.

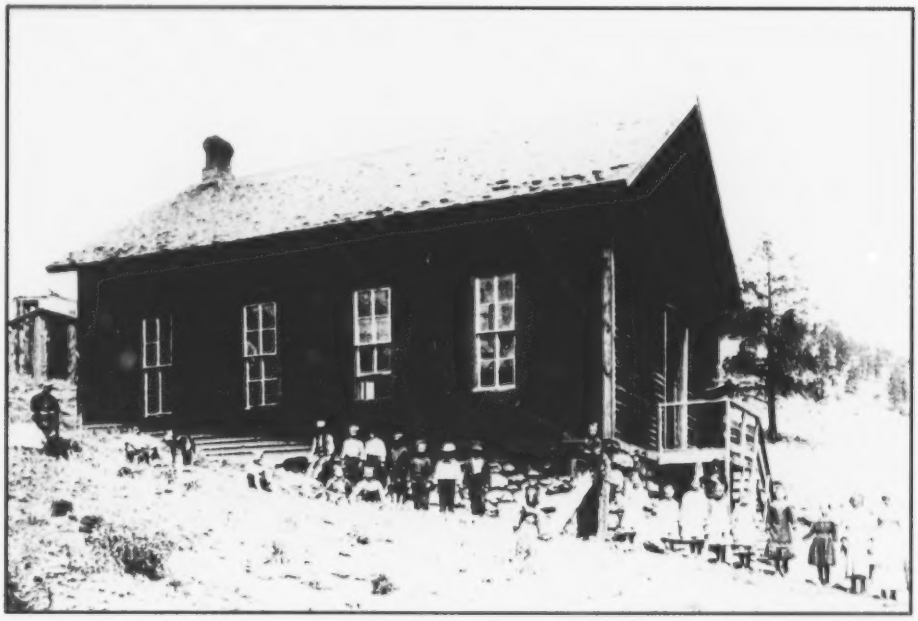
The 1st schoolhouse was washed away in a flood. Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder.

(below) 2nd schoolhouse in 1909. Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder.

DISTRICT #28
SUNSHINE SCHOOL

The gold-mining town of Sunshine grew almost overnight to a population exceeding that of Boulder. While waiting for their petition for a school district to be approved, parents organized private classes in a neighborhood barn. Their children arrived each morning at the makeshift classroom, filed up the narrow stairs to a hayloft and took their places on crude benches lining the walls. It was the spring of 1875 and temperatures in the uninsulated barn were already beginning to rise. The boys and girls looked forward to fall when they could have their own desks in a new schoolhouse. Unlike Boulder, which had spent $1200 on their schoolhouse a few years before, the citizens of Sunshine spent half that amount for a much larger building. It is unlikely that all of the town's 103 children enrolled that year, but the schoolhouse was designed to accommodate a large number of them.

Dorothy Burch moved to Sunshine when her father was hired as road boss for the district. It was 1923, and the mining boom was over. The town was smaller now and most businesses had closed. Only about a dozen children attended the stone schoolhouse, which had replaced the old one a block away. Sunshine residents still used the old school, however, and gathered there as they had for years for Thanksgiving dinners, school programs and Christmas parties. Both the piano and Mrs. Tyrer were borrowed from the schoolhouse to provide music for such festivities. Dorothy's father volunteered every year to be Santa for the Christmas party. Names were drawn from a hat and parents brought gifts to be distributed to each child. When Mr.Burch died, Dorothy took his place for a year or two, although at fourteen she stood only five-feet-two and had a voice to match. The littlest children never suspected the substitution because Dorothy had the most important component - the only Santa Claus suit in town.



1st schoolhouse. Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder Historical Society Collection.
(below) 2nd schoolhouse. Western Historical Collections, University of Colorado at Boulder.

HISTORICAL FACTS

District Formation: March 7, 1875
Annexed to Boulder in 1946.

School Buildings:
First: 1875. Frame, one-room. Razed in 1935.
Second: 1900. Granite rubble. One-room. Belfry added later. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Stands empty.

Historic Locations:
First: 0.25 miles north of existing school.
Second: County road 83, 0.4 miles north of County Road 52.

Sources of Information:
Interview: Dorothy Burch Walker
Tapes: Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder:
Forrest Jones
Charles Snively
Nomination form for National Register of Historic Places: Colorado Historical Society.
Glen Wildman Pennock, "School Districts of Boulder County, Colorado," Boulder Genealogical Society Journal, February, 1979.

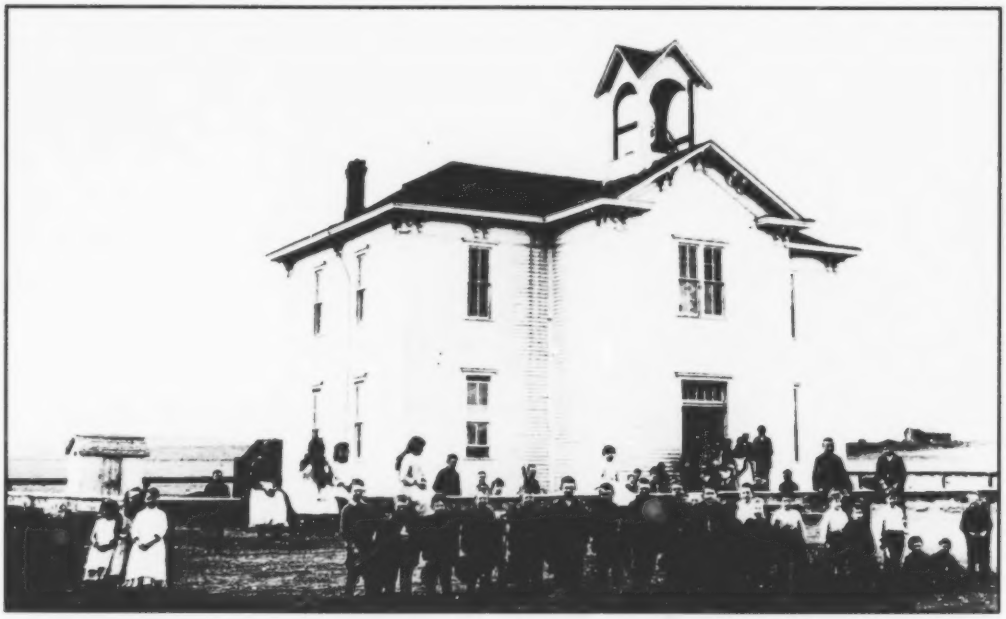
BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DISTRICT #29
LOUISVILLE SCHOOL

Pioneers in the area known as Coal Creek formed a school district long before Louis Nawatny platted his new town. By the time Louisville was registered in 1878, District #29 had existed for over three years. The area was so sparcely settled at the time that the school board extended its boundaries from Broomfield on the south to Erie on the east, in order to enroll enough children.

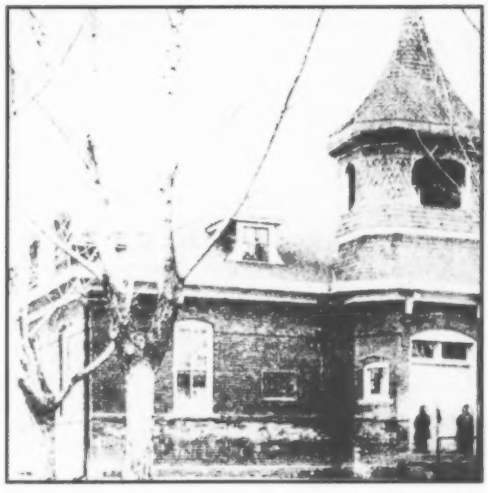
As the coal fields opened up, miners poured in from the British Isles, Western Europe and the eastern United States. Nawatny platted his town, and plans for a schoolhouse were begun. The school district levied taxes for books and salaries, but nothing was allotted for furniture. That was an item the townfolk chose to create from donated materials and labor. Benches were fashioned from rough planks stretched across small wooden kegs, and the children wrote on plank desks extended over larger kegs. The more restless the child, the more splinters he encountered. With no space in the small room for an aisle, students were forced to crawl between the boards to reach their assigned seats. One wonders how difficult this maneuver must have been for the larger students. Early records reported some of them to be twenty-one years old.

The tiny classroom was quickly outgrown as Louisville's population swelled. Architectural plans for a 4,000 square-foot schoolhouse met with resistance, however. "The site is too far from the center of town," folks argued. Even suggestions that the two-story structure could double as a community hall did not appease its critics. "It is too far from the center of town," they repeated. Construction began anyway, and the school opened its doors that fall to 125 students. In no time at all, the town built up around it, and soon it was indeed "in the center of town."



3rd schoolhouse. Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder Historical Society Collection.

(below) 4th schoolhouse. Louisville Public Library Collection.



HISTORICAL FACTS

District Formation: May 7, 1875

School Buildings:
- First: 1878. Frame. Razed.
- Second: 1879. Frame. Razed
- Third: 1880. Frame, two-story. Belfry. West wing added in 1903. Razed in the 1960s.
- Fourth: 1903. Brick. Remains as community building in Memory Park.

Historic Locations:
- First: Short & Front Streets.
- Second: Spruce and Main Streets.
- Third: Spruce & Jefferson Streets.
- Fourth: 801 Grant Street.

Sources of Information:

- Carolyn Conarroe, The Louisville Story, Louisville, Colorado: *Louisville Times*, 1978: pp. 41-43.
- High School Memories, 1907-1972. Class reunion pamphlet, Sept.12, 1982.
- Interviews:
  - Klubert Warembourgh
  - Vera Dixon Taylor
- District #29 school board minutes: 1943-1961. Boulder Valley Schools archives.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DISTRICT #30
PINE GROVE SCHOOL

James and Fidelia Walker homesteaded on Flagstaff Mountain in 1882, with their young son William. After their death, William remained there to raise his own family. He had only two children when he hired Patrice Whitten to teach young Leta and Ruth for $50 a month. Occasionally, when families were working at the nearby sawmill, their children were welcomed into the small classroom next to the Walker kitchen.

By the time Ruth Dunn began teaching at the ranch, there were five Walker children, the eldest already past the eighth grade. Ruth walked to the ranch every Sunday night from her home in Eldorado Springs and returned on Friday evenings. Mr. Walker now paid $90 a month, but kept $20 back for room and board. The children loved Ruth. They all played cribbage in the evenings or sang songs around the piano. She taught them to perform and appreciate music, and even directed them in performances for neighbors at Christmastime.

The Kossler family, living north of the Walkers on Flagstaff, also boarded a teacher in their home. Eventually, the two families agreed that a schoolhouse halfway between their properties was a better arrangement. In 1928, they put up a rustic frame building, which they furnished with a wood-burning stove. There were six children enrolled that first year. In bad weather, Ara Kossler and her sister trudged to school through deep snow with long socks pulled up over their long underwear. Covering their feet were heavy golashes. On days when Father needed them for chores, the girls fed the cattle and broke ice on the water tanks before leaving for school. By the time they arrived for class, their feet were so cold that Miss Royce postponed lessons until she had rubbed warmth back into their toes.

Unpainted and empty, the schoolhouse appears little changed in this 1990 photograph. Anne Dyni Collection.

HISTORICAL FACTS

District Formation:	Unknown Dissolved to Boulder and Magnolia districts in 1950.
School Building:	1928. Frame. One-room. Stands empty.
Historic Location:	6800 Flagstaff Road.
Sources of Information:	Boulder County Parks and Open Space records. Tapes: Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder: Leta Walker Daniels Ruth Dunn Helart Ara Kossler Yager Mildred Greeson Interviews: Stella Daniels Rogers Leta Walker Daniels Boulder *Daily Camera*, April 10, 1951. "Newly Enlarged Nederland School District Embraces About One-Fifth of the County," Boulder *Daily Camera*, November 11, 1951.

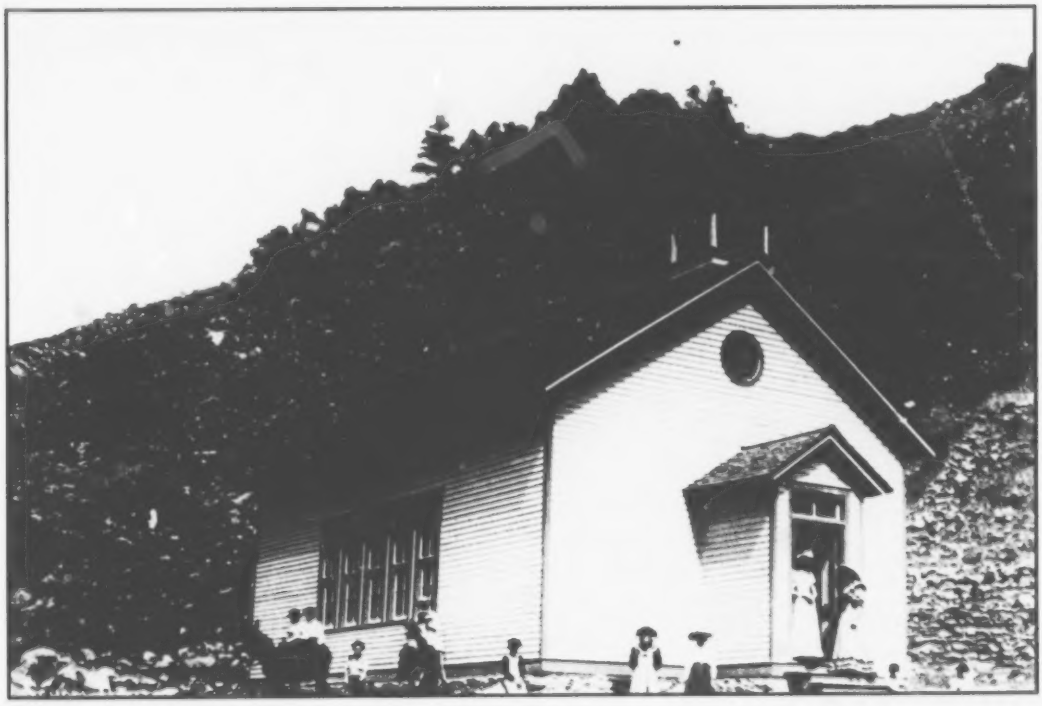
DISTRICT #31
SALINA SCHOOL

Salina was an important mining town in Four Mile Canyon in the 1880s. Train passengers heading for Gold Hill followed the Switzerland Trail route as far as the Salina station, then boarded Tim Walter's stage to travel the rest of the way. Traffic was heavy as freight and ore wagons continually rumbled through the town. It often continued late into the night as freighters sought to avoid congestion on the steep and narrow road to Gold Hill.

The children watched through the windows of the schoolhouse, as the wagons rolled through town. Although the road passed quite close to the school yard, Elsie Demmon recalled that there was little concern expressed for the children's safety. It did limit the size of the playground, however, and left little room for ball games. Only when trucks replaced the draft teams did it become hazardous to chase a ball across the road.

Helen Webb, daughter of the county school superintendent, was Salina's schoolmarm in 1914. Charles Snively was nine years old when Miss Webb hired him as janitor for the little school. It was his responsibility to stoke the furnace and sweep the classroom each day. His job was made considerably easier with the automatic feed on the furnace. With few jobs available in town for boys as young as he, Charles felt fortunate to earn $1.50 each month.

Fears of diphtheria, scarlet fever, and smallpox were common in the mountain communities at that time, so Miss Webb was instructed to routinely dust the outdoor privies with powdered chlorine. For Irvin Demmon, an impressionable first grader in her classroom, the smell of chlorine still brings forth memories of the Salina schoolhouse.



The ore wagons clattered down the road close to the schoolhouse, leaving little room for a playground. ca 1894. Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder Historical Society Collection.

HISTORICAL FACTS

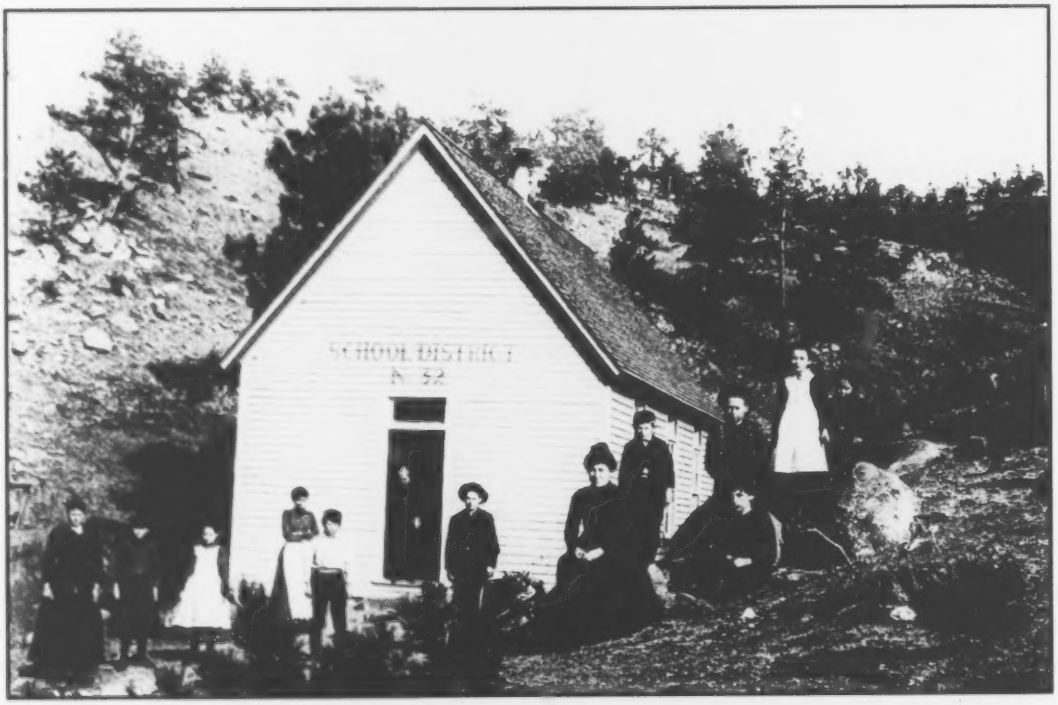
District Formation:	ca 1875 Consolidated into Salina District #SC2 in 1952.
School Building:	First classes: 1867, in the home of William McKnight Schoolhouse: ca 1880. Frame. Razed.
Historic Location:	3333 Four Mile Canyon Drive, Crisman.
Sources of Information:	Tape: Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder: Chris Dawson Interview, Irene Allen Bolton Personal letters from Pete Wittenburg, 1991. Anne Dyni collection. Boulder County superintendent records book, 1867: pp. 316-319. Colorado State Archives. Glen Wildman Pennock, "School Districts in Boulder County, Colorado," Boulder Genealogical Society Journal, February 1979.

DISTRICT #32
CRISMAN SCHOOL

Young teachers at the little school in Four Mile Canyon seemed to stay only a year or two before moving on. Chris Dawson was hired in 1921 to replace a teacher who couldn't maintain discipline among the children. Not wishing to move to the community, she commuted on horseback over Yellow Pine Mountain each day for the entire school year. For young Francis Bolton, recently graduated with a degree in geology from the University of Colorado, teaching was not the profession he had prepared for. But it was the middle of the Depression and there were no other jobs. The Crisman school district was almost penniless and because there was no money for fuel, the school board declared that he would teach only summer classes that year.

Pete Wittenburg also began his teaching career at the Crisman school. He and his wife decided to celebrate the end of the 1939 school year by taking the class on a special trip to the Denver Museum of Natural History. Managing fifteen youngsters was a challenge, so Pete and Evelyn divided them into two age groups. The littlest ones began to complain of sore feet as the day wore on, so Pete suggested they take off their shoes and rest for a while on the museum lawn. Some were still carrying their shoes as they wandered back into the museum lobby to gaze on a huge relief map of Colorado. Seizing the opportunity for a geography lesson, Pete gathered the children around him to locate Crisman on the map. Standing to one side and observing the barefoot youngsters, two well-dressed matrons were overheard to remark with some disdain, "Those people are real mountaineers."

"Yes, and we speak English, too," was the indignant reply.



Francis Bolton and Pete Wittenburg began their teaching careers at the Crisman School. Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder Historical Society Collection.

HISTORICAL FACTS

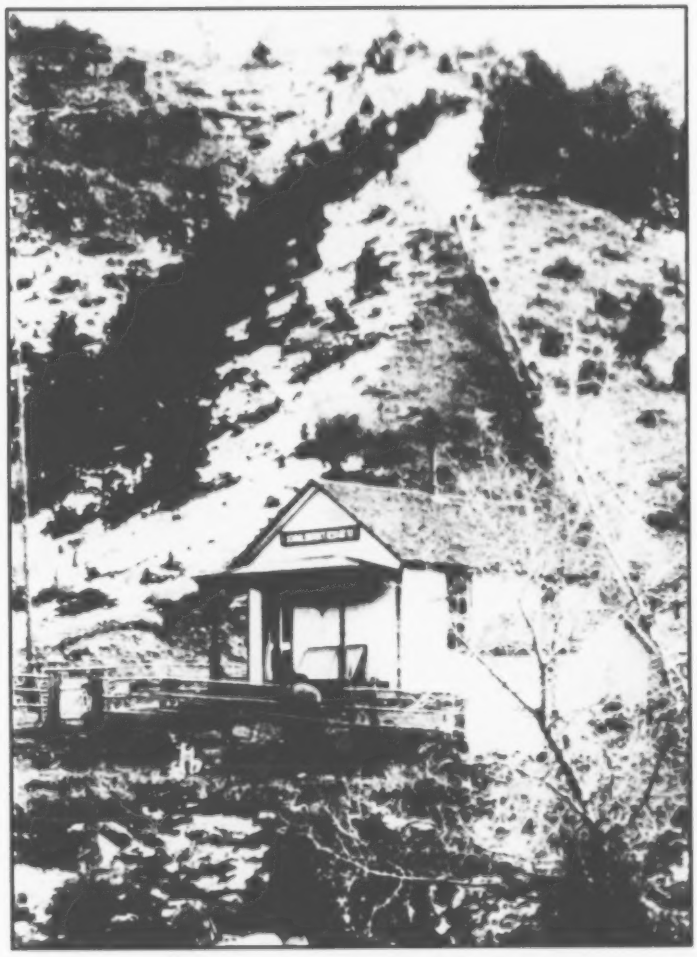
District Formation:	Unknown Consolidated into Fairview District in 1951.
School Building:	Cement block. Second classroom added on the west side, connected by a hallway. Razed.
Historic Location:	The south side of Arapahoe Road, directly east of 55th Street.
Sources of Informaiton:	Interviews: Esther Zingg Wilson George Sawhill Edwin Boden District #65 School Board records: 1940-1942, Boulder Valley School District archives. Glen Wildman Pennock, "School Districts of Boulder County, Colorado," Boulder Genealogical Society Journal, February, 1979.

DISTRICT #33
SILVER SPRUCE SCHOOL

The geographic location of mountain schools sometimes prompted local residents to attach regional names to them. The tiny school at the base of Magnolia Hill in Boulder Canyon was no exception. To some, it was the Bummer Gulch School. Others called it Six-Mile School because of its distance from Boulder. But its official name was Silver Spruce. When it was built in 1902, it stood alone beside Boulder Creek, but within a few years it had been enveloped by a scattered collection of cabins known as El Vado. It then became known to some as the El Vado School.

Arthur Weaver was road boss for the Sugarloaf district in 1913 and was responsible for maintaining its roads. After a snowfall, he relied on his team of horses to clear the roads with an "A", a simple plowing device. This implement consisted of thick timbers nailed together in the shape of an "A", its pointed end facing forward to push aside drifts of snow. Weaver stood on the cross-bar to give added weight and there was usually room for several hitch-hiking youngsters if he hadn't strapped hay bales alongside to feed his team. On days when the snow was too deep to walk through but too shallow to plow, he let his children ride one of the team horses to school. Weaver's daughter, Gertrude, hated riding behind her little brother, Jess. While he sat in the saddle, she was forced to sit behind, straddling the horse's sharp spine and hipbones. She accused Jess of choosing the boniest horse in the barn on the days they had to double up.

The Blizzard of 1913 challenged the endurance of every road boss in the county when four feet of snow fell in two days. The snow not only hindered travel for the students at Silver Spruce, but buried the spring near the schoolhouse - their only source of drinking water. The children soon located water flowing under the snow and filled the drinking bucket. One by one, many of them became ill. Gertrude was among several to contract typhoid fever from the contaminated water they had found, causing her to miss the entire spring semester that year.



A horse and a dog occupy this otherwise empty schoolyard. Theo Ertl Collection.

HISTORICAL FACTS

District Formation:	October 5, 1875
School Buildings:	First: 1880s. Second: 1902. Frame. Remains in use as polling place.
Historic Locations:	First: Unknown. Second: Boulder Canyon at Magnolia Road turnoff.
Sources of Information:	Interview: Theo Duncan Ertl Tapes: Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder: Gertrude Weaver Tower Kathryn Fagan Hanna District #33 records 1893-1953, Boulder Valley Schools archives.

DISTRICT #34
SUGARLOAF SCHOOL

Ernie Ross took pen in hand and wrote his story of growing up in Sugarloaf. With his tongue planted firmly in his cheek, he related tales of tending horses for local teamsters and of devising ways to ditch school.

Ernie attended the first school in Sugarloaf, the one on Old Townsite Road. He maintained that his teachers were second-rate: "They were always asking questions like they didn't know anything." During the Blizzard of 1913, his class was trapped in the schoolhouse until after midnight. Dad Crane finally hitched up a bobsled and rescued them, taking all the children to his home for the night. During normal winters, children skied to school on the deep snows that remained from October until the last of March. "When you could pick spring beauties, you could take your long underwear off," laughed Nancy Yates Wagner. "We used to plant them near the house to make them bloom sooner."

There was usually a new teacher every fall boarding with Nancy's grandmother, Maude Washburn. The children eagerly welcomed her at the beginning of the year with a hike to the top of Sugarloaf Mountain. The trail ended at the fire lookout station where everyone spread their blankets and enjoyed a picnic lunch together.

Although her pay was meager in 1934, Ruth Thurston earned an additional $5 a month by tutoring students beyond the eighth grade. In order for those students to graduate from high school, however, the county superintendent required them to spend their last semester in Boulder's Preparatory School. The $10 monthly tuition in Boulder was more than the Yates family could afford, however, so in spite of completing eleven and one-half years in the little Sugarloaf School, Nancy Yates and her brother Ralph never graduated.

HISTORICAL FACTS

District Formation: ca 1875
Consolidated into Nederland District #67JT in 1949.

School Buildings:
First: ca 1880. Log. Razed.
Second: ca 1915. Frame. Remains as community building and fire station.

Historic Locations:
First: one mile west of current building on Old Townsite Road.
Second: Toot Road (now Lost Angel Road).

Sources of Information:
Ernie Ross Memoirs, Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder.
Interviews:
Nancy Yates Wagner
Dawn Kummli
Edwin Hardy
Tape: Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder:
Jennie McArthur
District #34 records, 1880-1893:
Nederland Museum.
Colorado State Archives.
Vertical file: "Sugarloaf". Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder.
Glen Wildman Pennock, "School Districts of Boulder County, Colorado," Boulder Genealogical Society Journal, February, 1979.

1st schoolhouse. Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder Historical Society Collection.

(below) The 2nd schoolhouse is now a firehouse and community building. 1990. Anne Dyni Collection.

90

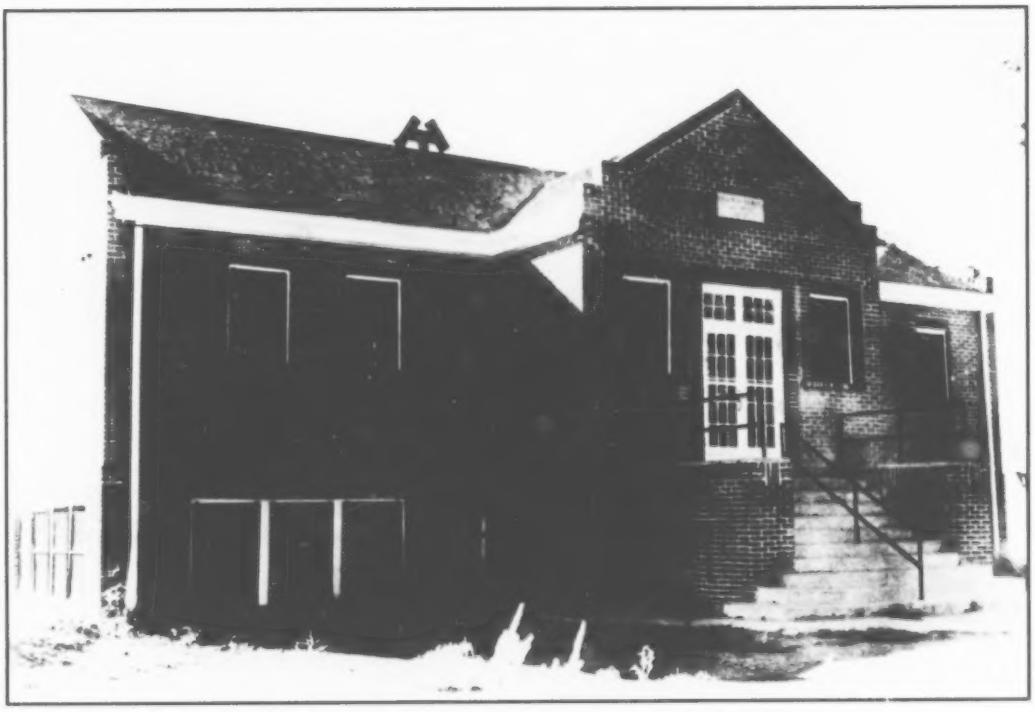
DISTRICT #35
CHAPMAN SCHOOL

Grant Hartman could see the new schoolhouse under construction one-half mile north of his farm. It was almost completed and would soon be filled with children from the rural area northeast of Longmont. The first Chapman School, like so many schools built before 1900, had become too small to handle all the children moving into the district. Local school facilities were straining to accommodate the migrant farm children whose families arrived during the spring planting and fall harvest of sugar beets.

The new Chapman School had two classrooms with four grades in each. There was a basement with a lunchroom and an apartment large enough for both teachers. Eventually the apartment would be plumbed, but for now two outhouses stood behind the horse shed north of the school.

Ruth Dunn was one of the first to teach in the new school. She lived with Miss Travelli in the basement "teacherage" and found it quite comfortable. Chapman was a big change for Ruth who had begun her career at Walker Ranch on Flagstaff Road where she taught only the Walker children. Now she was faced with new challenges, six of whom were migrant children who spoke no English. Ruth was greatly relieved when their families moved on after the beet harvest was over.

Sally Hartman Zimdahl still lives in the family home south of the school. She recalled the day the unfinished schoolhouse roof collapsed while her father watched from the kitchen window. As a member of the school board, Grant Hartman had been monitoring its construction carefully and was horrified at the sight of this disaster. He raced out of the farmyard and headed for the local country club where the builder was playing golf. Instead of appearing contrite, the builder skillfully sidestepped the issue and invited Hartman to join his game. Structural problems continued to plague the school, but by then the builder had wisely moved from the area.



The 2nd schoolhouse, built on low ground, flooded on many occasions. Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder.

HISTORICAL FACTS

District Formation:	ca 1875 Annexed Lakeview District #63 in 1951.
School Buildings:	First: unknown. Second: 1923. Brick. Two rooms. Teacherage in the basement. Currently a residence.
Historic Location:	115th Street and Vermillion Road.
Sources of Information:	St.Vrain School District archives. Interviews: Sally Hartman Zimdahl Agnes Dirkes Cummerford Mildred Knutson Anderson Tape: Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder: Ruth Dunn Helart "Dissolution Wins in Two County School Districts," Boulder *Daily Camera*, April 27, 1951.

DISTRICT #36
ELDORADO SPRINGS SCHOOL

The original log schoolhouse stood alone at the mouth of Eldorado Canyon on land belonging to John Debacker. At that time, it was called South Boulder School. Within a few short years, Debacker moved it to his farmyard for an outbuilding while a new stone schoolhouse was built a half-mile east.

It was in this second school that Laura Chesebro recalled one of her early teachers. Miss Hemberger was a cranky woman who suffered from painful arthritis. Her given name was so intriguing that Laura could still recite it years later. Cory Lee Nora Frances Bell Hemberger had been named for each of her father's former girl friends.

Years later, Laura returned to teach in her beloved schoolhouse. The year was 1933, and the Depression had taxed the district so severely that there were no funds for salary or fuel. If the children were to receive any schooling that year, Laura would have to gather all them into her parents' home. The schoolhouse remained locked for the entire term, and each day the students crowded into the Chesebro living room. It was four months before the first paycheck could be issued.

Laura's continuing devotion to the Eldorado Springs children was again evidenced in the 1970s, long after the district had consolidated. Charles "Binx" Rugg, then working for the Boulder Valley School District, was sent to the old school with instructions to remove its heater. There, he found Laura sifting through stacks of old books and papers. Upon realizing his intentions, she could not contain her grief and began to weep. The bewildered "Binx" left empty-handed. He was so touched by her response that he told his supervisor to send someone else if they needed the heater that badly. As far as he knows, they never did.

1st schoolhouse. Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder Historical Society Collection.

(below) The 2nd schoolhouse also was called the "Hawthorne School." 1921. Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder.

HISTORICAL FACTS

District Formation: ca 1875

School Buildings:
First: ca 1886. Log. Razed.
Second: ca 1890. Stone. Currently a residence.

Historic Locations:
First: Eldorado Springs Drive, just east of Public Service substation. 0.5 miles west of second school.
Second: 4175 Eldorado Springs Drive.

Sources of Information:
J.B. Schoolland, Boulder Then and Now, Boulder, Colorado, Pruett Press, 1967.
Tapes, Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder:
Laura Chesebro
Katherine Robinson
Interviews:
Charles "Binx" Rugg
Vennard McCann
School board minutes, Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DISTRICT #37
CULVER SCHOOL

Culver was the only Boulder County school located in another county. It was built in the Little Thompson River Valley on land homesteaded by Robert Culver, and served children from Larimer and Boulder counties.

Ed Darby and his brothers attended the school during World War I. Although most of his teachers were young women, Ed recalled the year when Mr. Buhl replaced Miss Smith in mid-term. A twenty-one- year-old student had completely confounded her and she had asked to be released from her contract. In no time, Mr. Buhl gained control of the classroom and quickly earned the respect of the school board and the entire class. The presence of a male teacher had other advantages as well. Basketball games in the basement became a daily occurrence and the twenty-one-year-old was usually high scorer.

The basement of the Culver schoolhouse doubled as a gymnasium and lunch room on stormy days. Anne Dyni Collection.

HISTORICAL FACTS

District Formation: 1875. Consolidated with Berthoud in Larimer County in 1951.

School Building: 1910. Frame with basement. Currently a residence.

Historic Location: North side of North County Line Road, 0.25 miles east of 83rd Street.

Sources of Information:

Tape: Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder:
Ed Darby

Interviews:
Jane Anderson
John Darby

"Merger of Six School Districts in Berthoud Area Discussed," *Ft. Collins Coloradoan*, May 24, 1951.

Glen Wildman Pennock, "School Districts of Boulder County, Colorado," Boulder Genealogical Society Journal, February, 1979.

Glen Wildman Pennock papers, ca 1966, Boulder Historical Society, Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder.

DISTRICT #38
MAGNOLIA SCHOOL

The first classes in this gold mining town met in the home of Ben C. Lowell, across the road from his Ben C. Mine. In time, a schoolhouse was built and remained in use until a dwindling enrollment could no longer justify the cost of salaries or building maintenance. It was in 1951 that Magnolia joined Nederland, Caribou, Sugarloaf, Pinecliff, Eldora, Hessie and Sunnyside to form the last consolidated mountain school district in Boulder County.

One of Magnolia's last teachers, Irvin Demmon, was a young graduate from the University of Colorado, embarking on his lifetime career. He had learned of the position from his fiancée who taught in Magnolia the year before. Settling into the discipline demanded of a school teacher did not come easily to Irvin. He smoked cigarettes, but was convinced that he could conceal his habit if he confined it to lunch breaks. In this mountain setting, he figured it would be easy to screen himself behind a tree or rock. Each day, he slipped away from the playground at noon with increasing confidence. He avoided suspicion by varying locations, until his luck ran out. As he stepped behind a boulder at the rear of the schoolhouse one day, he encountered Leslie Hetzer - a sixth grader - doing the same thing. The two stood facing each other for a moment, cigarettes in hand, neither uttering a word. Leslie finally blubbered, "I've been doing this for years and no one ever caught on before." Irvin quickly regained his composure and reprimanded the boy, agreeing to "forget the incident" if he would do the same. Leslie remained dedicated to his new teacher although it was Irvin who learned the real lesson that day. He now knew that he must survive an entire day without cigarettes.

The Magnolia schoolhouse later was moved to Nederland. Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder Historical Society Collection.

HISTORICAL FACTS

District Formation:	1875 Annexed the Pine Grove District in 1950. Annexed part of Eldorado Springs District in 1951. Consolidated into Nederland District #67JT in 1951.
School Building:	Before 1900. Frame. Moved in 1970s to #7 Forest Way, Nederland, for use as a workshop at old Nederland Elementary School.
Historic Location:	Mining camp of Magnolia, NW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 5, T1S.
Sources of Information:	Tape: Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder: Irvin and Elizabeth Graham Demmon Interview: Charles "Binx" Rugg "Dam Site Added to Magnolia School District Which Seeks Dissolution," Boulder *Daily Camera*, October 16, 1951. "Newly Enlarged Nederland School District Embraces About One-Fifth of County," Boulder *Daily Camera*, November 11, 1951. 1902 map of Boulder County, James Cowie.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DISTRICT #39
ROWENA SCHOOL

A delapidated schoolhouse stands in a clearing above Left Hand Canyon Drive. Trees have invaded the schoolyard now, but in its heyday local residents could see Rowena School quite clearly - a pale green building with a tiny front porch. There were fewer trees in those days and the children trampled any saplings trying to gain a foothold. Two of those trees remain in front of the schoolhouse today, still gripping the ends of a chinning bar. Even after the school closed, neighboring children returned to play on it. The schoolhouse itself has not fared as well. A bungled attempt to rotate it ninety degrees proved too stressful for the old structure. Its main roof beam collapsed and now slopes precariously toward the center.

Clyde "Peg Leg" Lowry deeded the land for the schoolhouse around the turn of the century, and it served the community well for many years. The Free Methodist Church held services there when Rowena was still an active mining camp. Maypole dances were performed in the schoolyard each spring, and the stage and piano at the front of the classroom were ideal for special community programs.

Students entered the classroom through an anteroom where they deposited their coats, boots, and lunch pails. A fire already burning in the large stove at the side of the room was a welcome sight to the chilled youngsters. Hetty Berdick taught at Rowena in 1914. She always arrived early to heat the school and haul fresh water from a nearby spring. "I became weary competing with wildlife (at the spring) and shot a mountain lion one frosty morning," she wrote in her memoirs. As a student, June Meadows Overholt's memories of that spring were quite different. She considered it a privilege to be chosen to fetch water because of the lovely mosses and flowers that grew along the path.

HISTORICAL FACTS #39

District Formation: ca 1875
Consolidated with Jamestown District #JRC6 in 1952.

Historic Location: 3 1/2 miles west of the Jamestown turnoff, just west of 8617 Left Hand Canyon Drive.

School Building: ca 1900
Frame, one-room. Coal shed to the east. Stands empty.

Sources of Information:

Interviews:

Earl Logan
Georgia Muro
June Meadows Overholt

Andrew Gulliford, America's Country Schools, Washington, D.C., Preservation Press, 1984: pp. 66-67.

"Jamestown-Rowena Districts Will Have Joint Meeting," Boulder *Daily Camera*, October 18, 1952.

The chinning bar is firmly attached at the Rowena schoolhouse. Anne Dyni Collection.

DISTRICT #40
SPRINGDALE SCHOOL

Nothing remains of the town of Springdale just east of Jamestown. Much of it washed away in the Flood of 1894. Although Springdale was situated in a rich gold-mining district, it was best known for its mineral springs. People came from far and near to drink and bathe in its healing waters.

The gulch above Peabody Mineral Springs was dotted with houses in 1874, and the population quickly grew to three hundred inhabitants. Then, just as quickly, the town was destroyed. The schoolhouse had been built on a hillside above the community, thus sparing it from the flood and from fires that later consumed the remaining buildings. It was still standing in 1920 when Florence Lehman and her friends hiked from Jamestown down to the townsite to play among the old foundations. "It looked like any other little schoolhouse," she recalled.

Because its boards were scavenged so slowly, no one really knew when it finally disappeared.

HISTORICAL FACTS #40

District Formation: ca 1875
District dissolved to Jamestown in 1917.

School Building: Frame. Razed.

Historic Location: One mile east of Jamestown in Left Hand Canyon.

Sources of Information:

Muriel Sibell Wolle, Stampede to Timberline, Boulder, Colorado, University of Colorado, 1949: p. 510.

Interview: Florence Lehman Walker

Glen Wildman Pennock, "School Districts of Boulder County, Colorado," Boulder Genealogical Society Journal, February, 1979.

DISTRICT #41
FAIRVIEW SCHOOL

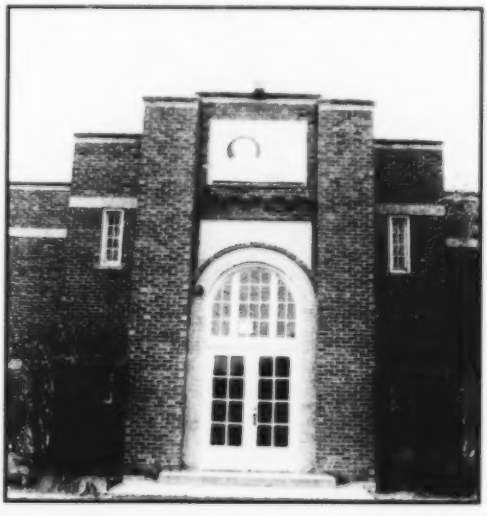
Having come from her first teaching position in the tiny mining camp of Magnolia, Elizabeth Graham thought Fairview School was a palace. It had two large rooms upstairs and a classroom in the basement for vocational instruction. Special classes in music, sewing and manual training were available several times a week with materials furnished by the district. Elizabeth admired the many talents of Lois Jordan who taught the upper grades and provided musical training for all the children. Elizabeth's contract specified the lower grades plus additional duties as sewing teacher. This worried her a bit. Freely admitting to a lack of sewing skills, she survived the challenge by taking projects home each evening for her mother's advice, barely staying one step ahead of her students.

Fairview was among the wealthiest districts in the county because its tax base included the Public Service plant to the west and the Colorado and Southern Railroad on the south. Teachers from other schools joked somewhat sarcastically that they had to bow three times when they passed it. Fairview had ample funds for its special classes. In addition to the salary of the visiting manual training instructor, tuition was paid for all its graduates wishing to attend Boulder Preparatory School. That policy was angrily contested by the school board president, however, when it was enacted in the 1920s. He firmly opposed the idea as frivolous, and parents were unable to discuss the matter for fear of being overheard on the local twelve-party phone line. Everyone waited patiently for that one board meeting the president was out of town -and the policy was swiftly enacted.

The obvious disparity of wealth between Fairview and other districts created a sound argument for consolidation. Though such a step was resisted by many rural families, the formation of the Fairview Consolidated District in 1951 resulted in a more equitable distribution of funds among its nine member schools. Nevin Platt became its superintendent and spent much of his time appeasing irate parents who objected to the dissolution of their individual districts. He recalled, "There were a lot of porches in the area where I was no longer welcome."

1st schoolhouse in 1910. Gertrude Debacker Anderson Collection.

(below) 2nd schoolhouse, renamed Arapahoe School. Anne Dyni Collection.



HISTORICAL FACTS

District Formation: Ca 1875
Consolidated into #FC5 District in 1951.

School Building:
First: unknown date. Frame. Belfry. Razed.
Second:1929. Brick. Two-story. Renamed "Arapahoe School" in 1959. Currently used as a church.

Historic Location: Northwest corner of 75th and Arapahoe Road.

Sources of Information:
Interviews:
Elizabeth Graham Demmon
Gertrude Debacker Anderson
Nilla Angevine
Tape: Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder:
Nevin Platt
District #41 school board minutes, 1936-1951: Boulder Valley Schools archives.
"Seven Rural Districts to Consolidate," Boulder *Daily Camera*, May 4, 1951.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DISTRICT #42
BEASLEY SCHOOL

The Beasley school once appeared in Ripley's Believe It or Not when it claimed that all twenty-nine members of its student body were related. They didn't all bear the Beasley name, but they were all descendents of James J. Beasley. J.J. had come West in 1860, driving a herd of cattle. He returned to the Midwest five times to buy and bring more herds to Colorado. After taking up a homestead south of Longmont, he joined with his neighbors in forming the district that subsequently bore his name.

The Johnson family lived on the original Beasley homestead one-half mile down the lane from the schoolhouse. Mrs. Johnson was J.J.'s daughter and her husband served on the school board. The board always included at least two Beasley brothers or a brother-in-law. When field chores kept him from delivering Miss Forsythe's paycheck at the end of the month, Mr. Johnson often asked his young daughter, Juanda, to carry it to school for him. Although curious about the amount, she never peaked at the contents of the envelope.

Miss Forsythe always called the children to class from the back porch of the school with a handbell. They could usually judge her disposition each day as they filed into the classroom. Her wardrobe served as a unique indicator of her moods. Although they never understood why, Miss Forsythe was always surly when wearing her dark red or green dress. On those days, they knew they must be on their best behavior.

For this 1912 photo, at the 2nd schoolhouse, the boys refused to pose with the girls. Juanda Johnson Morgan Collection.

HISTORICAL FACTS

District Formation:	ca 1880
School Buildings:	First: Before 1896. Frame. Razed. Second: 1907. Brick. Basement. Wing added in 1923. Razed in 1980s.
Historic Location:	South side of Niwot Road, 0.5 miles west of US Highway 287.
Sources of Information:	St.Vrain School District archives. Tapes: Anne Dyni collection: Juanda Johnson Morgan Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder: Cecil Beasley and Maude Moomaw Beasley

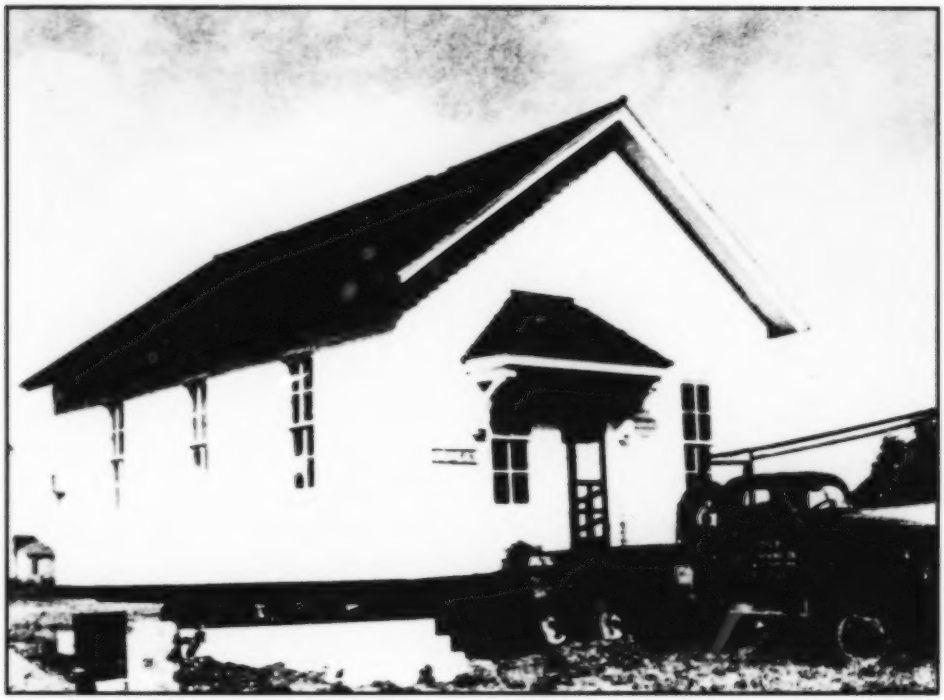
DISTRICT #43
BROOMFIELD SCHOOL

The District #43 schoolhouse stood less than two miles east of Broomfield, a small farming community of about one hundred people. It was a typical country school -- one room, two privies, a loafing shed in back for the children's horses, and a schoolyard covered with sandburs. The surrounding countryside was lush with irrigated cropland.

Broomfield School served the southeastern corner of Boulder County. Children living to the south of the district attended the Mandalay and Lorraine schools in Jefferson County, and children to the east went to Westlake School in Adams County.

Robert Kozisek walked only a quarter mile to school from the family farm. His oldest sister, Adeline, had attended the frame schoolhouse twenty years before, but by the time Robert was ready for first grade, a new building stood on the site. James Kozisek raised dairy cows and taught his young son to milk when he was only eight years old...still too small to grasp the milk bucket between his knees like his father did. Each morning after completing his chores, Robert washed, changed his overalls, and hurried to class before Miss Penn rang her handbell. Ora Penn was a Quaker and very proud of the fact that she was descended from William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania. She often reminded her students of that fact.

When four o'clock came, Robert headed home with his books and homework assignments tucked under his arm. His mother had supper on the table by seven o'clock, so he had to hurry to complete his chores. With bedtime at nine, there was usually little time to complete his homework.



1st schoolhouse as it was being hauled away. Broomfield Depot Museum Collection.

HISTORICAL FACTS

District Formation: ca 1880

School Buildings:
- First: One-room frame. Moved from site in 1921.
- Second: 1921. Two-room brick with basement. Windows only on the east side. Razed in 1958.

Historic Location: Southwest corner of Main and East 10th Avenue, Broomfield.

Sources of Information:
- Broomfield Depot Museum
- District #43 school board minutes, 1946-1951: Boulder Valley School District archives.
- Interview: Robert and Helen Kozisek

(below) The Dunphy, Shaklee and Matthews children play at the 2nd schoolhouse in the 1930s. Bill Matthews Collection.

DISTRICT #44
POTATO HILL SCHOOL

Even the alumni of Potato Hill School disagree on the origin of its name. Potato Hill, or "Spud Hill", looks no different from all the other sandy mesas extending east from the Foothills Highway. Perhaps the rounded rocks lying on the ground reminded the settlers of potatoes. Whatever the origin, Potato Hill School was visible from every direction, for there were no trees to hide it - only yucca, cactus, and rocks. This discouraged any attempts by the children to play hide-and-seek, for as Irene Smith Lybarger said, "We didn't have any place to hide, that was for sure." There were no creeks or springs nearby to provide water for the school, so a cistern with a hand pump was installed in the schoolyard and filled from a tank truck. Admonitions not to lick the pump handle on cold winter days only encouraged the children to try it.

Irene Smith was the eldest of nine children and walked to school each day with her brothers and sisters. One of them always carried a hoe to fend off rattlesnakes crossing their paths. Encounters were infrequent but the children were prepared nonetheless. After the Blizzard of 1913, when over four feet of snow was deposited along the Front Range, school was closed for several days. Even before all the county roads were cleared, classes resumed. Irene's father made skis for his children from 1"x 4" lumber so that they could glide over the drifts to reach the schoolhouse. The older children delighted in taking shortcuts over the snow-covered fences they normally had to circumvent. The younger children hung on behind with their feet planted firmly on the skis, trying with difficulty to coordinate their strides.

The little white building with its bell tower and flagpole remained active until 1949, when it was sold and hauled away to the nearby Cactus Patch Ranch. Today, Potato Hill bears no trace of the little school with the peculiar name.

The loafing shed next to the schoolhouse sheltered the teacher's roadster. Dolores Gingrey Cushman Collection.

HISTORICAL FACTS

District Formation: ca 1880
Consolidated into Altona District #AC3 in 1948.

School Building: Frame. Belfry. Moved to private property on Cactus Patch Ranch.

Historic Location: West side of 49th Street south of St.Vrain Road.

Sources of Information: Interviews:
Dolores Gingrey Cushman
Beth Dirkes
Tapes: Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder:
Irene Smith Lybarger
Frank Gould
Andrew Steele, "Dorris Allen Steele; a Biography," Private collection.
"Vote for Consolidation of Altona District," Boulder *Daily Camera*, June 2, 1948.
Glen Wildman Pennock, "School Districts of Boulder County, Colorado," Boulder Genealogical Society Journal, February 1979.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

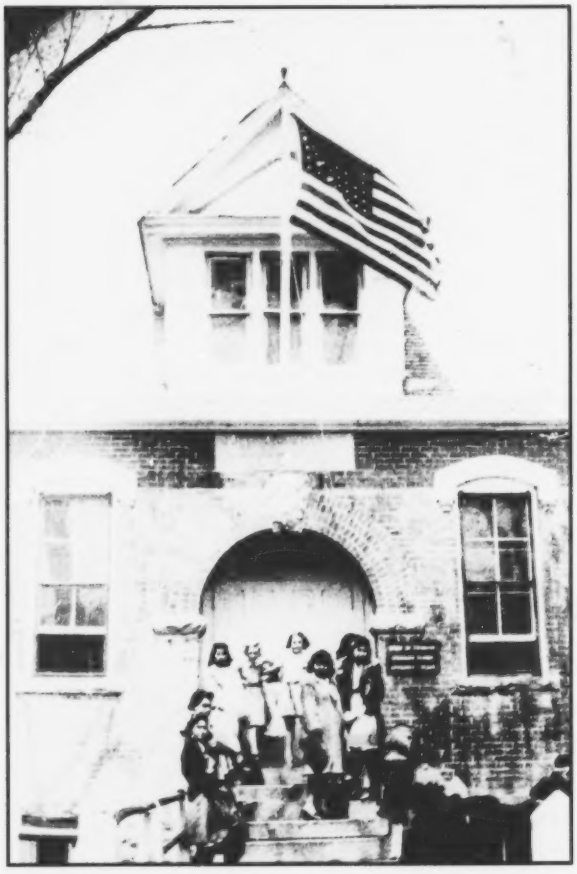
DISTRICT #45
PLEASANT VIEW RIDGE SCHOOL

School was a wonderful adventure for the children who lived southeast of Longmont in the 1920s. Their teachers, Lola Gregory and Eunice Lovinger, continually cultivated in them a sense of pride and appreciation for the world around them. Each spring, Arbor Day found the children learning the names of all the trees and flowers they had selected for the schoolyard. As each plant was positioned in the hole they had prepared, the children carefully placed a sealed bottle alongside containing the date and all of their names. With a part of themselves thus permanently tied to the school, how tempting it must have been in later years to dig near the huge trees to see if their name was still there.

Miss Lovinger's percussion band was an opportunity for even tone-deaf youngsters to make music. Few participants in those early recitals remembered who produced the melody, but everyone recalled which "instrument" they rang, banged, or clapped together.

As school wound down each spring, the students were assigned a summer learning project to be discussed the following fall. Steven Bishopp wryly suggested that these assignments were the brainchild of an anonymous "Mothers' Advisory Committee" studying how best to keep their children from enjoying summer vacation. He admitted, however, that everyone looked forward to comparing results when classes resumed in September.

As Bishopp later wrote, "I had many great teachers, but Mrs. Gregory was special...I want to thank her for my lifelong zest for learning and for her unselfish contributions to my life."



Ralph Millice donated the grounds in 1899 and provided the district's first teacher, his daughter, Dora. Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder.

HISTORICAL FACTS

District Organization: ca 1880

School Building: 1899. Brick. Two rooms. Currently a residence.

Historic Location: Northwest corner Oxford Road and East County Line Road.

Sources of Information: Interviews:
Charles Rasmussen
Paul Knutson
Janie Bishopp
Lydia Laber

Steven Bishopp, "Thank You, Mrs. Gregory, For Old-School Education," *The Olympian*, Olympia, Washington, April 16, 1989.

St. Vrain School District archives.

"School Consolidation Subject of Meeting Planned in Longmont," Boulder *Daily Camera*, September 6, 1951.

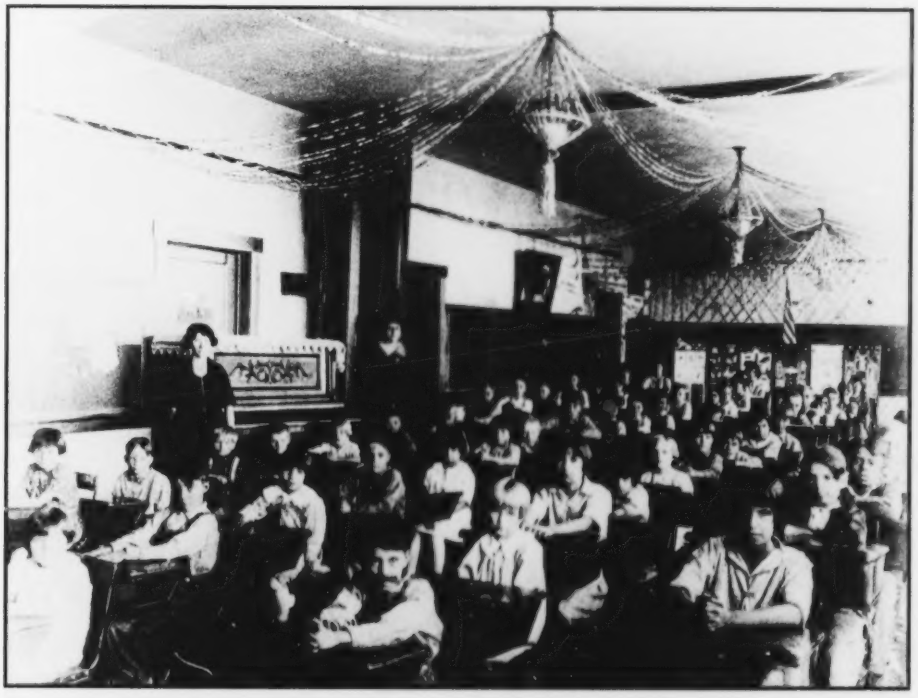
DISTRICT #46
CANFIELD SCHOOL

The Wise family was associated with the Canfield school district from its inception to consolidation. Because one family member always maintained a seat on the school board, its early records were kept in the Wise home on Jasper Road. In 1988, 108 years after the district was formed, Sarah Wise donated these documents to the Carnegie Branch Library for Local History in Boulder. Among the papers are minutes of a community election held in the Canfield post office to vote on the district petition request:

> May 1, 1880...On motion of Winton Smith, the electors began to vote by ballot upon the question of forming a new school district. The ballot box remained open for the reception of votes from 2 o'clock p.m. until 5 o'clock p.m. Upon counting the ballots, it was found that 22 ballots were cast of which 21 were in favor of the organization and 1 against...
>
> M. Matthews, secretary

Mr. Matthews even included a list of voters balloting on the issue that day. As one of the district's staunch supporters, he donated a half-acre of his land for the schoolhouse site. Controversy arose soon after its completion, however, when he failed to relinquish title to the land. The school board was forced to demand that he move the school to the J.O.V. Wise property nearby - at his own expense.

In 1923, the old school was replaced with a plain stucco building that stood in stark contrast to its predecessor. To soften its massive lines, small stones and chips of colored glass were mixed into the stucco to create shimmering highlights. The addition of coins to the mixture didn't last long. They quickly disappeared to a height of about five feet, or as high as little fingers could reach.



A boy could grow a mustache at an early age in the Canfield school. Sarah Wise Collection.

HISTORICAL FACTS

District Formation:	June 25, 1880 Detached from Davidson District #5. Vacated in 1949.
School Buildings:	First: 1880. Frame. One room. Moved to 119th and Jasper Road. Currently a residence. Second: 1923. Stucco. Two-story with basement. Second story removed and converted to a residence.
Historic Location:	119th Street, one-half block south of Jasper Road in Canfield.
Sources of Information:	St.Vrain School District archives. Interviews: Sarah Wise Karen Adelfang School board minutes: 1880-1884, Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder. Enrollment records for 1923, 1925, 1927, and 1929, Lafayette Public Library.

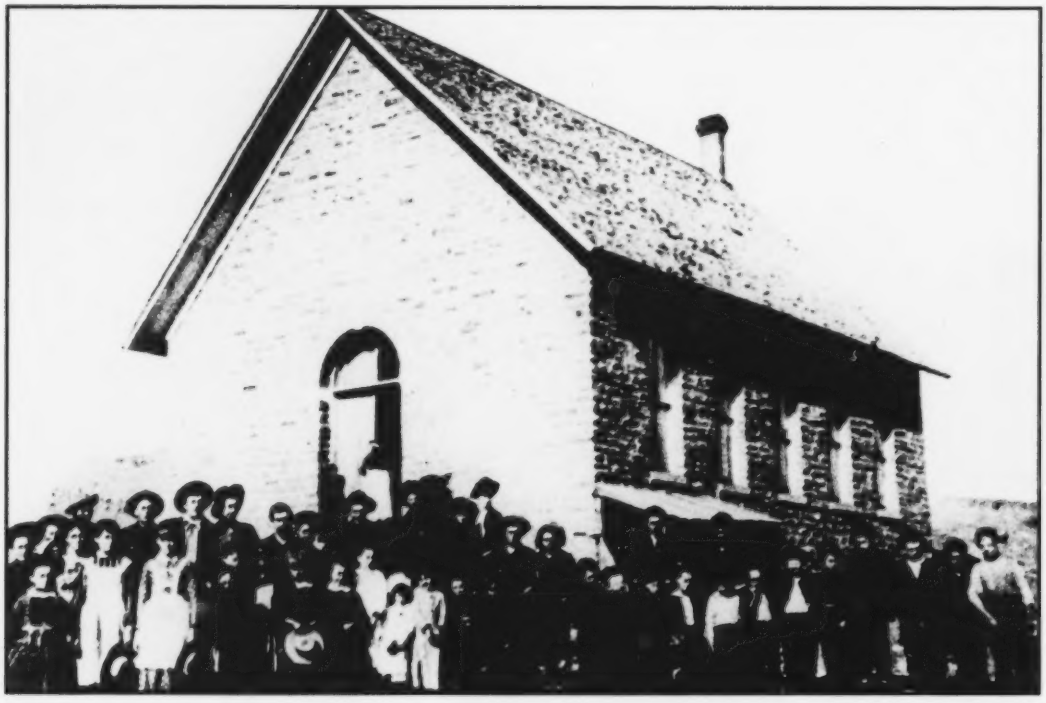
BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DISTRICT #47
LYONS SCHOOL

When Orin Gerry moved his family to Lyons in 1902, he had no job. The town's economy was flourishing, however, and work was not hard to find. One of two hotels in town, The Brunswick, was for lease and seemed the ideal way to provide income for his family while furnishing them with a place to live. While Orin managed a sawmill east of town, his wife Pauline and the children tended to the needs of the quarry workers boarding at the hotel. Ina, Gladys, and Gertie swept the rooms, changed linens, and emptied chamber pots.

Most of the children were anxious to begin classes that fall in the newly enlarged schoolhouse. Ina didn't share their enthusiasm, however. Classwork was a challenge for her. Hindered by limited vision, she could barely read the blackboard despite wearing eyeglasses and sitting in the front row. Four o'clock never seemed to come soon enough as the children waited for class to be dismissed. When the clock behind Miss Crery's desk struck four each afternoon, they ran out of the classroom and down the hill to Mr. Wilcox's store for a stick of candy.

Grubb's barber shop stood next to the Gerry's Brunswick Hotel. Ed Grubb was a tall, good-looking young man whose easy manner made him popular with his customers...and with Miss Crery. Since Ina saw both of them during the course of each day, she soon began delivering notes between the two lovers. In later years, she could not recall having read the contents of those notes, but presumed that she probably peaked a time or two.



1st schoolhouse. Lyons Historical Society Collection.

2nd schoolhouse, 1882. Lyons Historical Society Collection.

HISTORICAL FACTS

District Formation: ca 1880

School Buildings:
- First: Date unknown. One-room. Sandstone. Razed.
- Second: 1881. First story of sandstone. Second story, added in 1902, is frame with sheet metal siding. Currently a historical museum.

Historic Location:
- First: Unknown.
- Second: 338 High Street, Lyons.

Sources of Information:
- School records: Lyons Redstone Museum and St. Vrain School District archives.
- Tapes: Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder:
  - Ina Gerry Wild
  - Leonard Loukonen
- Interviews:
  - LaVern Johnson
  - Berene Sullivan

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DISTRICT #48
NELSON SCHOOL

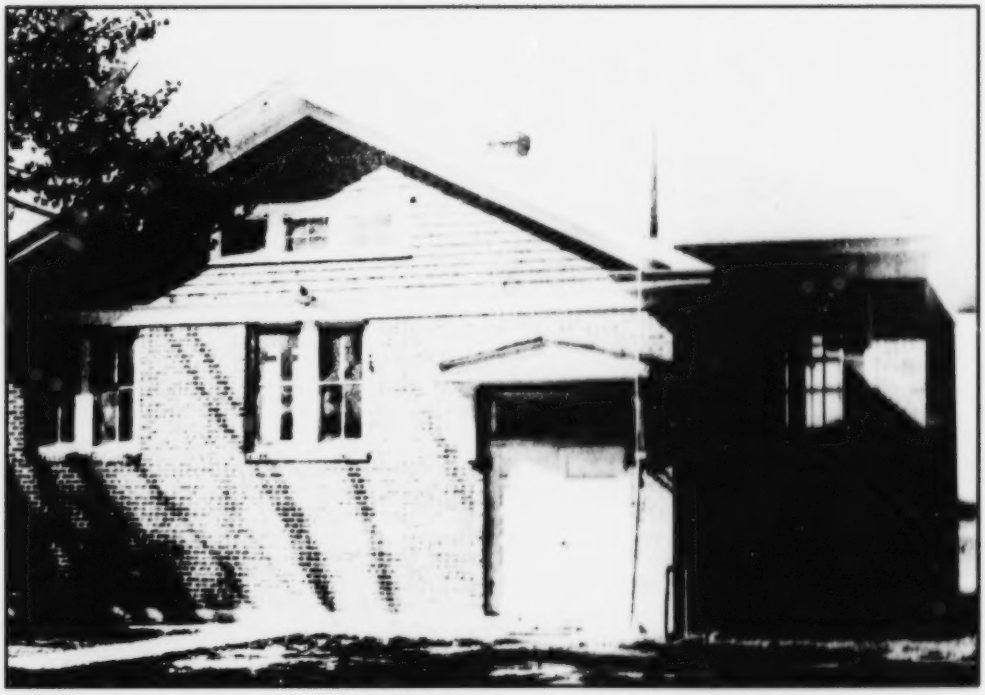
Nelson family farms dotted the land west of Longmont in the 1800s, so it seems logical that a road and school district would be named after them. Toward the turn of the century, several German families arrived in the same area, disillusioned with living conditions in Russia under Catherine the Great. They looked forward to a better life on the fertile farm land of Boulder County. The Schlagel family spoke no English when they arrived, but like many other immigrant families, their new language was brought into the household by their children.

Jacob Schlagel remembered the first Nelson school building, which local residents called the "Butterworth" School. He recalled its wooden front porch, the round stove in the center of the room, and its double desks with inkwells and folding seats. By 1922, the neighborhood had outgrown the old one-room brick building so Jake began first grade in a brand new schoolhouse. Miss Coyle sat the children down on the first day of classes and carefully explained that this was no longer to be called the Butterworth School. It was the Nelson School.

Speaking German on the playground was forbidden and anyone doing so was kept after class. Because he spoke no English, Jake found his first few weeks of school quite difficult. Unspoken communication between the children was no problem, however. No words were exchanged when Bud Cushman handed young Phil Schlagel a wad of tablet paper one day to toss into the woodstove. Phil's desk was next to the stove so he reached over, unlatched the door, and tossed the crumpled paper into the fire. Almost before he could settle back into his seat a loud explosion blew the door off the stove, collapsed the stove pipe and sent soot, ashes and students in all directions. It did not take long to conclude that the wad concealed a shotgun shell, but no one recalls who took the blame.

HISTORICAL FACTS

District Formation:	ca 1880
School Buildings:	First: 1880s. Brick. One room. Razed. Second: 1922. Brick. Two rooms. Razed.
Historic Location:	8979 Nelson Road.
Sources of Information:	St.Vrain School District archives. Tapes: Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder: Jacob Schlagel Frank and Velma DeWalt Gould Interviews: Ruth Schlagel Anderson Luise Behrmann Gebers



2nd schoolhouse, 1922. Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder.

DISTRICT #49
BUNCE SCHOOL

Although there were many log schools in Boulder County at one time, only the Bunce schoolhouse has survived. It stands today in a clearing four miles east of Allenspark, little changed after ninety years. It was here that the Moomaw children attended classes from May through August while their father operated four family sawmills in the Allenspark area. With fifteen students enrolled, young Maude Moomaw had to share a double desk with Estin Buster, a fifth grader. "How embarrassing it must have been to sit next to a squirt like me," she laughed. In lieu of playground equipment, the children transformed piles of rocks in the school yard into outlines of sheep pens, houses, and even a courtroom with the judge's bench. Those rocks are probably the same ones scattered about the building today.

There were only five families living in the district in 1904 when a diphtheria epidemic swept through the little mountain school. "Mother treated us with dried sulphur," Maude recalled. "She blew it down our throats from a quill. None of us contracted the disease, but other families lost children."

It was in this one-room school that Jack Moomaw acquired his love of writing. Slate tablets were all the school district could afford, so Jack wrote his poetry at home. Maude remembered her mother shushing the others as Jack composed his poems about the natural world around him. Growing up in the area soon to become Rocky Mountain National Park, it was not surprising that Jack became one of its first rangers. "He would have been superintendent," said Maude, had he not refused to take the required civil service exam. Jack felt strongly that he was more qualified than those testing him. After all, his early wilderness experience began in a small log school not ten miles from his beloved park.

Della Booth, the first teacher, was little older than her students in 1892. Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder.

HISTORICAL FACTS

District Formation:	April 24, 1886 District includes Balarat School. Consolidated with Allenspark in 1946.
School Building:	ca 1888. Log. Stands empty.
Historic Location:	State Highway #7, 3.9 miles east of Allenspark, a few hundred feet south of the highway.
Sources of Information:	Tapes: Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder: Maude Moomaw Beasley Glenn and Cleo Tallman Lorna Knowlton, Weaving Mountain Memories, Estes Park, Colorado, Estes Park Area Historical Museum, 1989. Bunce School District records, 1900-1938. Cleo Tallman collection. Glen Wildman Pennock, "School Districts of Boulder County, Colorado," Boulder Genealogical Society Journal, February 1979.

DISTRICT #50
LEE HILL SCHOOL

An apple tree, dwarfed and misshapen, grows beside Lee Hill Road, barely surviving under a canopy of ponderosa pines. It is a reminder that this was once a schoolyard, and that years ago some child tossed an apple core as far as he could throw it before going back inside for afternoon classes. There weren't many children attending Lee Hill School in the early part of the century because few families lived in this foothill region northwest of Boulder. Ruth Specht's father worked in the mines near Salina on the other side of the ridge. Wanda Burch's father, Frank Burch, owned two parcels of land nearby where he raised hay and cattle. Wanda rode a mile to school each day and tied her horse in a loafing shed behind the schoolhouse. Hanging on either side of her saddle were her books, a lunch bucket and grain for her horse. On cold winter days, Mrs. Tyrer asked the children to bring a vegetable to add to the stew pot she sometimes prepared before class. The aroma as it simmered on top of the heating stove was always distracting to the children during morning recitation.

For Marie Tyrer, teaching in this small mountain school was convenient because she lived nearby and could walk to class with her three young sons. The two oldest were students and the third, a toddler, played quietly in a corner of the room or napped while school was in session. Mrs. Tyrer was an accomplished musician and to augment her meager salary, she gave private organ and piano lessons to the children.

With no playground equipment, the children created their own activities and played games such as baseball, tag, and fox and geese. A shallow cave just to the south of the schoolyard provided a delightful stage for make-believe games during recess.

By 1936, only the Reed family still had children in the Lee Hill district, so Mrs. Reed taught her children at home. The schoolhouse was gone by 1960. Nothing remains on the site except an apple tree, barely surviving in the shade of the pines.

In 1960, the schoolhouse was being dismantled. Wanda Burch Armstead Collection.

(below) Mrs. Tyrer is on the left, 1918. Wanda Burch Armstead Collection.

HISTORICAL FACTS

District Formation: ca 1885
Annexed to Boulder District in 1951.

School Building: Sandstone. One-room.
Razed ca 1960.

Historic Location: East side of Lee Hill Road, 1.5 miles from Olde Stage Road.

Sources of information:
Interview: Wanda Burch Armstead
Tape: Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder:
Ruth Anderson Specht
"Lee Hill Seeks Annexation to Boulder Schools," Boulder *Daily Camera*, September 27, 1951.

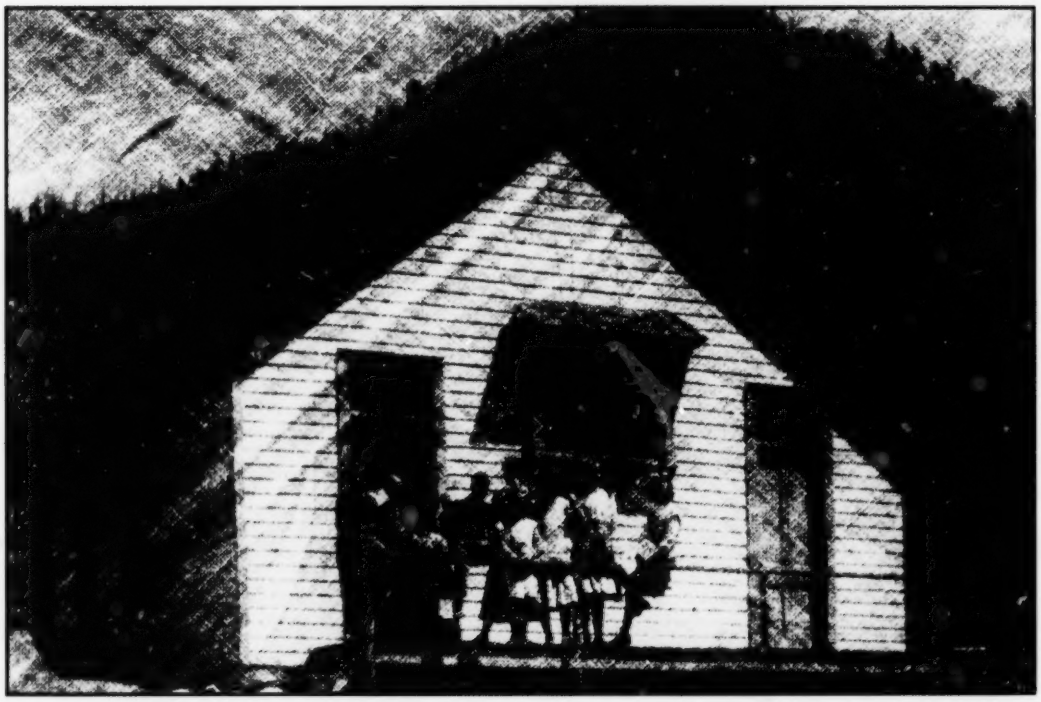
BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DISTRICT #51
SUNSET SCHOOL

The doors on the Sunset school remained closed in 1925. The only child in town that year was Helen Ramsey, whose mother had died in childbirth just two years before. Attempting to pick up the pieces of his life, Mr. Ramsey had brought his young family to this mining camp, once a busy stop on the Switzerland Trail. He was incapable of nurturing his children after the death of his wife and was consumed by a determination to find wealth in the abandoned gold mines around Sunset.

Concerned for her welfare, county school superintendent Anna Bittner arranged for Helen to attend school in Wallstreet, four miles to the east. Mr. Ramsey never seemed to worry that his daughter walked alone to school and back, often arriving home long after dark. "The Lord will take care of her," he said. His frightening tales of Bluebeard and his seven wives who lived in the "castle" near the schoolhouse always made Helen scurry home faster, however. It was years before she discovered that the castle described by her father was only the ruins of the huge Nancy Mill.

Sometimes in the winter, snow drifted neck-deep between the high banks of the road cut above Wallstreet. When that happened, even the mailman didn't try to make it through and Helen was forced to stay home. Mrs. Bittner had anticipated snowy days like those and gave Helen permission to borrow crayolas and books from the locked Sunset schoolhouse. If blizzards struck while she was in Wallstreet, however, Miss Bowman took Helen home with her for the night. "If your folks don't know where you are, it's too bad," she would say. "She was a beautiful woman with red hair," Helen recalled. "She'd always make me a big chocolate cake and set and played the piano till about nine o'clock at night." In Helen's mind, Miss Bowman had replaced the mother she no longer had.



This photo of the 2nd schoolhouse was printed on a pillowcase belonging to Theo Duncan Ertl's mother. Theo Ertl Collection.

HISTORICAL FACTS

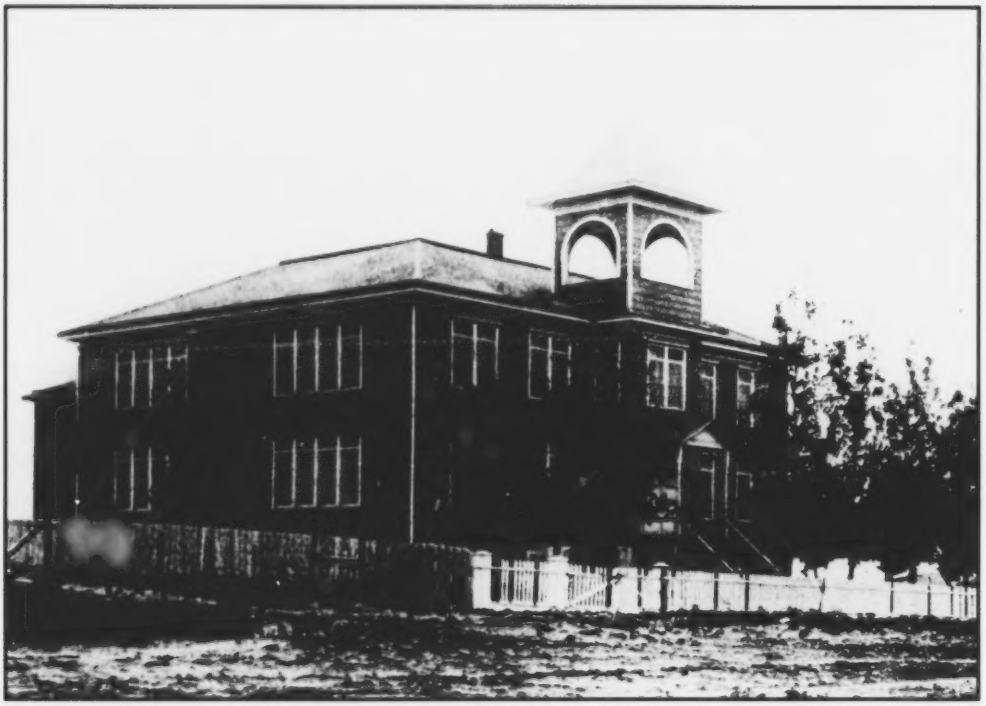
District Formation:	ca 1888 District combined with Salina District #SC2 in 1952.
School Buildings:	First: Date unknown. Log. Burned. Second: 1902. Frame. Currently a residence.
Historic Location:	Sunset, 3.8 miles west of Wallstreet. East end of town on north side of road.
Sources of Information:	Tape: Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder: Helen Ramsey Phillips Interviews: Theo Duncan Ertl Delores Bailey Bill Jones Glen Wildman Pennock, "School Districts of Boulder County, Colorado," Boulder Genealogical Society Journal, February 1979.

DISTRICT #52
LAFAYETTE SCHOOL

Until 1890, most of the settlers along Coal Creek were farmers. The Wanekas, Harmons, Willises and Millers took turns teaching the children in their homes until a schoolhouse was built at Shady Grove (see District #61). Coal was not discovered on the nearby Miller farm until after Lafayette Miller had passed away. It was his widow, Mary, who established the coal mining town in 1888, which bore her husband's name. Local families then sent their children to school in Lafayette, leaving Shady Grove to continue as a separate rural district.

Lafayette grew as coal mining operations expanded, and portions of the town were built over the network of tunnels underneath. In time, the collapse of these tunnels created foundation problems in several neighborhoods. By 1917, this subsidence had weakened the schoolhouse and resulted in its condemnation. Both primary and secondary students were abruptly displaced, and the school board scrambled for temporary classrooms. Miners Union Hall, several local churches and a few empty stores along Simpson Street accommodated the lower grades. But by late summer, the high school students still had no temporary quarters. There seemed to be no more empty rooms in town until someone suggested the Tommy Oates saloon.

Mary Miller was a God-fearing woman and her original town plat forbade the sale of liquor within the city limits. As a result, all of the saloons stood defiantly across the Lincoln Highway (Public Road), the town's western boundary line. When Colorado Prohibition laws closed them down in 1916, these once thriving establishments stood empty. Now, through a historic twist of fate, they were about to redeem themselves into halls of learning.



2nd schoolhouse, 1907. Lafayette Library Collection.

HISTORICAL FACTS

District Formation:	ca 1888
School Buildings:	First: 1889. Two-story brick. Razed. Second: 1904. Three-story brick. Brick replaced in 1906 with tin painted like brick. Stuccoed in 1918 when auditorium and gymnasium were added. Burned down in 1964.
Historic Locations:	First classes: Smith home at corner of Cannon and Michigan Streets. First: 301 East Baseline. Second: 101 East Baseline.
Sources of Information:	District #52 records: Lafayette Public Library. Interviews: Clancy Waneka Lucille Cundall Harrison Iva Whipple Pauline Kilker Elizabeth and Jim Hutchison

DISTRICT #53
NOLAND SCHOOL

It was not unusual for early schools to haul their drinking water from nearby springs or wells if they had no source of their own. In the case of Noland, however, the entire town depended upon railroad tank cars to deliver its water from Lyons, four miles down Stone Canyon. When this quarry town was laid out in 1890, attempts at water-witching were disappointing. With no well to supply water for its one thousand residents and for the steam-driven locomotives operating in nearby quarries, the town was forced to install cisterns. Stone Mountain Railroad maintained the largest cistern of all to supply water for its Shay engines. They hauled sandstone from the quarries down to the main line in Lyons where it was shipped to Denver and beyond.

Charles Hirschfeld ran the general store and post office in Noland. For his two daughters Floss and and John Belle, school was about the only interesting activity the town had to offer. After Floss graduated from the eighth grade in 1902, she was allowed to return the following year because there was nothing else in town for her to do.

The teacher offered music lessons on the school piano for anyone who was interested, and Floss was one of his better students. The Hirschfelds were all talented musicians. Charles played fiddle in a local orchestra and organized a cornet band that occasionally performed at the schoolhouse. Weekends usually found them playing for dances on the second floor of the Mathew House Hotel.

As for the fate of the thirsty town of Noland, it existed until about 1910, when cities began using cement instead of sandstone to pave their streets and sidewalks. The schoolhouse, like most of the other wooden structures in town, was boarded up and eventually dismantled for its lumber. But Floss Hirschfeld Brackett continued to play and teach piano to her grandchildren until she was in her eighties.

A small class and a small schoolhouse. Marjorie Brackett Cinnamon Collection.

HISTORICAL FACTS

District Organization:	ca 1890
School Building:	ca 1890. Frame. Razed.
Historic Location:	Four miles north of Lyons between Stone Mountain and Indian Ridge.
Sources of Information:	Interviews: Shirley Brackett Eliason Marjorie Brackett Cinnamon Leonard Loukonen LaVern Johnson Harold Marion Dunning, Over Hill and Vale, Boulder, Colorado, Johnson Publishing Company, 1956: pp. 166-185. C. Ike Ikelman, "Noland," Sunday Longmont *Times Call* Magazine, August 19, 1990.

DISTRICT #54
EGGLESTON SCHOOL

Sarah Eggleston and her children left Iowa by wagon train in 1864 to join her husband in Boulder County. George Washington Eggleston had already located a 160-acre homestead site along Coal Creek and filed on it shortly after his family arrived. It took eleven weeks for their wagon party to make the trip and Sarah was exhausted by the time she reached the Coal Creek valley. She was a strong woman, but "proving-up" the barren homestead George had chosen truly tested that strength. With a house to build, several children to care for, and crops to plant, there was little time to rest.

Hardship and frustration came with the first growing season. The Egglestons anticipated a bountiful wheat harvest to provide cash for supplies that year, but watched instead as their crop withered and died during the long, dry summer. If his family was to survive in this new territory, George knew he must find temporary work elsewhere. He headed for the mining district near Black Hawk leaving Sarah behind to care for the children. Confident that her past teaching experience in Michigan qualified her for the task, she decided to organize a school. Classes began that fall in the Eggleston home with books and chairs borrowed from neighboring families. Every child in the Coal Creek Valley was encouraged to attend.

Within a few years, Sarah's home was filled to capacity with all the youngsters who had moved into the valley. It was time to build a schoolhouse. The Egglestons donated the building site about two hundred yards from their home, along the south bank of Coal Creek. Both Myrtle and Bessie Eggleston became teachers, but it was Bessie who took the reins from her mother to become the first salaried teacher in the new Eggleston District.

Bessie Eggleston's pupils appear very well behaved. Charles Waneka Collection.

HISTORICAL FACTS

District Formation: ca 1890
Dissolved to Superior and Marshall in 1911.

School Building: ca 1890. Frame. Razed, but foundation remains.

Historic Location: West of Superior, on south side of Coal Creek at the end of Coal Creek Drive.

Sources of Information:

Interview: Charles Waneka

Colorado Families: A Territorial Heritage, the Colorado Genealogical Society, Inc., Denver, 1980.

Sarah Eggleston obituary, June 30, 1910. Charles Waneka collection.

Flora Ewing Youmans, The Ewing Family: Pioneers of Boulder County, Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, 1930. Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder.

Glen Wildman Pennock, "School Districts of Boulder County, Colorado", Boulder Genealogical Society Journal, February, 1979.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DISTRICT #55
STONY LAKE SCHOOL

There were ten students enrolled in Stony Lake School in 1915, and the Imel children outnumbered those from other nearby families. Because of this, the Imels usually boarded the school teacher. Miss Frances Marks probably saw more of the Imel children that year than their father did. Alonzo Imel put in long, hard days. He fed the cattle on his ranch before walking to work at the Golden Age Mine near Jamestown, five miles away. It was nearly bedtime when he returned home each night.

The schoolhouse stood on the east shore of a small mountain lake, giving it virtually no protection from the icy winds whipping down from the Continental Divide to the west. Because fierce winter storms made travel impossible for the children, the school term at Stony Lake was limited to June, July, and August. Anyone desiring a longer session had to board in Jamestown. At the age of five, Ray Imel was too young for first grade, but because his older siblings were all enrolled in school, he was allowed to attend too. Ray remembers his classmates as "one big family".

By 1928, the school had closed. The Imel children had all enrolled in the Jamestown school years before. Ray later tried to buy the old frame schoolhouse to preserve it, but the school district chose to sell instead to another buyer who promptly tore it down.

Stony Lake School

District No. 55

Boulder Co., Col.

1915

FRANCES MARKS, Teacher

PUPILS

Glenn Latimer	Ray Imel
Ida Royce	Elizabeth Reinhardt
Hazel Imel	Gladys Reinhardt
May Imel	Christie Sorenson
Jack Imel	Ethel Sorenson

Effie Appelgren

SCHOOL OFFICERS

Mr. Felix Reed, Pres. Mr. M. L. Mosher, Sec.
Mr. Lon Imel. Treas.
Mr. E. D. Webb, Co. Superintendent

The student body contained only 6 families in 1915. Ray Imel Collection.

HISTORICAL FACTS

District Formation: ca 1890
District dissolved to Ward in 1928.

School Building: Date unknown. Frame. Razed.

Historic Location: On east shore of Rock Lake at end of public road through Bar-K Ranch subdivision on Overland Road.

Sources of Information:
Tape: Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder:
Irene Smith Lybarger
Interviews:
Irene Smith Lybarger
Ray Imel
Glenn and Cleo Tallman
Colorado State Archives: Boulder County Superintendent Visitation Records, 1895.
Glen Wildman Pennock, "School Districts of Boulder County, Colorado," Boulder Genealogical Society Journal, February, 1979.

130

DISTRICT #56
ELDORA SCHOOL

Mining towns often established their first schools in the homes of those willing to take on the role of teacher. Mrs. Asa Campbell accepted that task in Eldora in the 1890s. Conducting classes in a residence presented one problem not usually encountered in a schoolhouse, however -- too many places to hide. Anyone who has stalked an errant child or puppy through their house can appreciate this dilemma. Many times, Mrs. Campbell was forced to prod children from under her bed with a broom handle. When classes were later moved to a nearby cabin, rounding up of laggards was made a bit easier. One pass around the building with a stout switch usually herded stragglers into the schoolhouse.

The turnover of teachers in Eldora was fairly frequent in the days when many students were larger and rougher than their instructors. One year, the school board hired a young college graduate and the simmering teacher-pupil feud boiled over. It began on the day the young man failed to arrive for class and a free-for-all erupted among the students - erasers and books flying everywhere. Suddenly a breathless student burst through the door shouting that "the professor" was lying outside the building, unconscious. As Donald Kemp later described the incident, "Investigation disclosed that he had been ambushed by some of the recalcitrants and laid low by a well-aimed shot from a sling-shot, even as was Goliath by David in holy days of yore." The young man's wife assumed his duties for the rest of the term and, after guilty parties were punished, she was treated with respect by all concerned.

HISTORICAL FACTS

District Formation: ca 1891
Consolidated into Nederland District #18 in 1939.

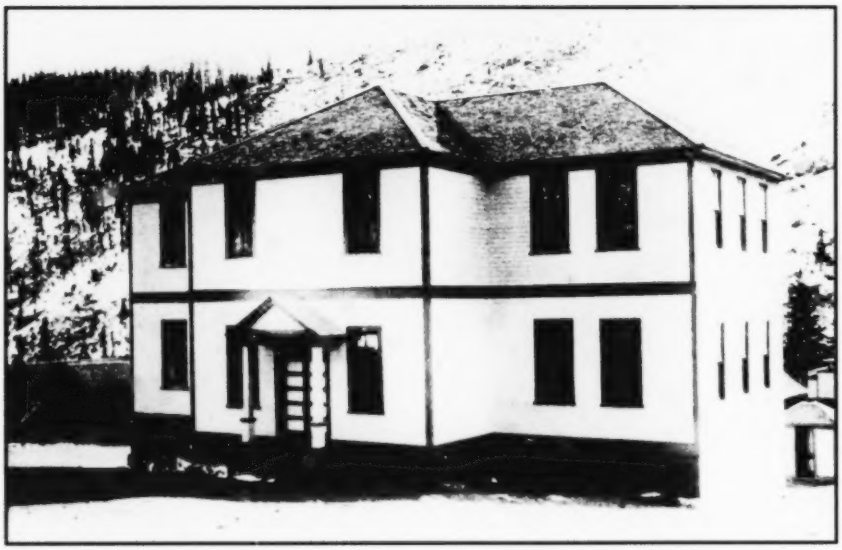
School Buildings:
First: ca 1893. Slab. Razed in 1901.
Second: 1901. Frame. Two-story. Belfry. Torn down for lumber in 1939.

Historic Locations:
First: Along present Huron Avenue.
Second: Huron Avenue, 1/2 block east of Gold Miner Hotel.

Sources of Information:
Donald Kemp and John R. Langley, Happy Valley: A Promoter's Paradise, Denver, Colorado, Smith-Brooks Printing Co., 1945.
Interviews:
Charles "Binx" Rugg
Earl Bolton, Eldora Civic Association
School board records: 1938-39, Frances Marks teacher contract: Boulder Valley School District archives.
Glen Wildman Pennock, "School Districts of Boulder County, Colorado," Boulder Genealogical Society Journal, February, 1979.

The 1st schoolhouse was crudely constructed. Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder Historical Society Collection.

(below) The imposing green and white 2nd schoolhouse could be seen from almost anywhere in town. 1920. Earl Bolton Collection.



DISTRICT #57
PINE GLADE SCHOOL
(also Pinecliffe School)

Although the exact location of the school is unknown, it was not in the tiny settlement of Pinecliffe. Instead, it served the ranch children living along the county's sparcely settled southern boundary. When enrollment dropped too low to justify hiring a teacher, the school closed its doors and the children were sent to Nederland for classes. It was a long hike for most of them, but Nederland always welcomed anyone who could make it across the hills to its doors.

HISTORICAL FACTS #57

District Formation: ca 1895
Dissolved to Nederland District #67JT in 1951.

Location: Unknown

Sources of Information:
Interviews:
Mary Flarty
Charles "Binx" Rugg
Glen Wildman Pennock, "School Districts of Boulder County, Colorado," Boulder Genealogical Society Journal, February, 1979.
"Dissolution Wins in Two County School Districts," Boulder *Daily Camera*, April 27, 1951.
Boulder *Daily Camera*, April 10, 1951.

HISTORICAL FACTS #58

District Formation: 1895
Dissolved to Ward district in 1925.

School Building: 1897. Frame. Razed.

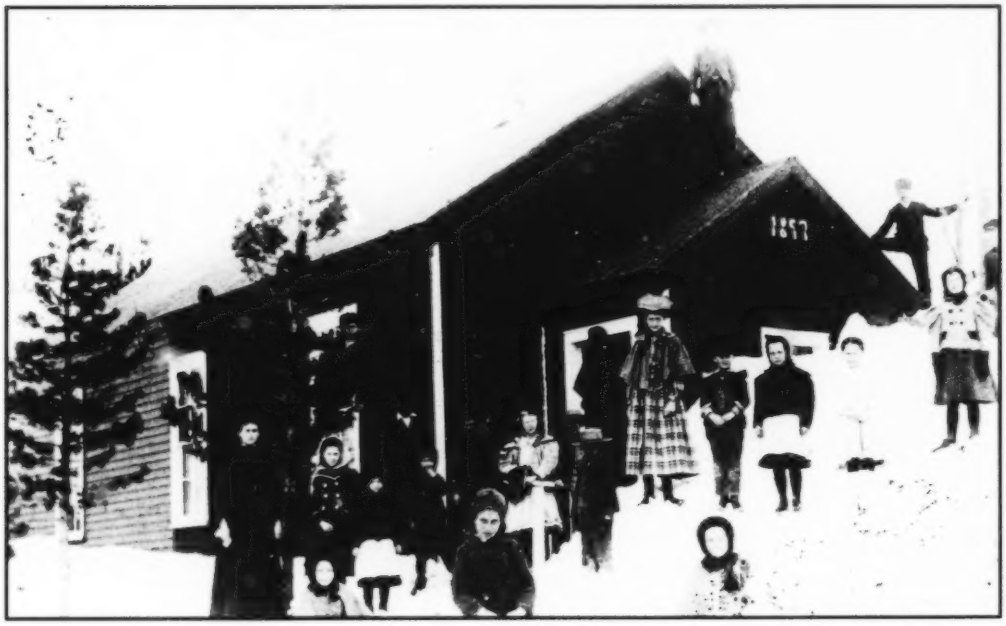
Historic Location: Camp Frances (Francis) site three miles southwest of Ward.

Sources of Information:
Interviews:
Theo Duncan Ertl
Dr. Willis Kittleman
Muriel Sibell Wolle, Stampede to Timberline, Boulder, Colorado, University of Colorado, 1949: pp. 514-516, 519.
Glen Wildman Pennock, "School Districts of Boulder County, Colorado," Boulder Genealogical Society Journal, February, 1979.

DISTRICT #58
CAMP FRANCES (FRANCIS) SCHOOL

Nestled in a gulch not far from the Big Five Mill near Ward lay Camp Frances (Francis), which in 1895 was home to more than two hundred mining families. At its peak, the town consisted of about fifty cabins, a few businesses and a schoolhouse.

No records or memories remain of that school except from those who poked through its remains years after the camp was abandoned. As a young boy, Willis Kittleman followed behind Hazel Schmoll as she hiked through the hills around her beloved Ward. She told him stories of the characters who lived in the mining towns and gulches when she was a child. One day, they stopped at the old Camp Frances (Francis) schoolhouse where Willis cautiously opened the doors to a book cupboard along one wall and peered inside. There, he confronted two of the many packrats who had taken up residence in the old log buildings. Hazel admonished him to leave them alone. It was their town now.



Winter, 1899. Theo Duncan Ertl Collection.

DISTRICT #59
ALLENSPARK SCHOOL

Activity in the area known as Allen's Park (later spelled Allenspark) was limited to the summer months in the early years of its settlement. Each spring, farmers from the St. Vrain Valley drove their cattle to summer pasture in the high country. Many leased their farms down below for the summer so that their families could join them in the mountains. Loggers returned to Allen's Park each year to work their timber claims as soon as the roads were cleared of snow. Often, they too were accompanied by their wives and children. Summer cabins soon dotted the wooded hillsides as pioneer families took advantage of the clear mountain air and beautiful vistas to the west.

Few remained past the first snowfall because roads quickly became impassable. It is not surprising then that the first school in the area held classes only in the summer months. Bunce School (District #49) was the first to be built, hidden in the woods four miles east of Allen's Park, and it was eight years before George Pfeiffer donated land for a school in town. Families were permanently settled in the vicinity by then, but the harsh winter conditions prevented their children from reaching the schoolhouse after the snows began to fall. Those who desired more schooling usually moved to Lyons or Longmont for the winter.

1st schoolhouse, 1903. Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder.

HISTORICAL FACTS

District Organization: 1896
Became part of Estes Park School District in 1969.

School Buildings:
First: 1896, slab. Razed.
Second: 1919, frame. Currently a residence.
Third: 1941, log. On Second Avenue. Now the Allenspark Fire Station headquarters.

Historic Locations:
First and Second: Just south of State Highway 7 (business route) on Old Ski Road.
Third: South side of Second Avenue, one house west of Old Ski Road.

Sources of Information:
Lorna Knowlton, Weaving Mountain Memories: Recollections of the Allenspark Area, Estes Park, Colorado, Estes Park Area Historical Museum, 1989.
Tape: Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder:
Glenn and Cleo Tallman
Allenspark Collection, Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder.

(below) 2nd schoolhouse, 1920s. Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DISTRICT #60
HESSIE SCHOOL

Hessie was one of many mining camps in Boulder County that did not survive long past the turn of the century. It sprang up near Eldora shortly after the discovery of gold there in the 1890s. By 1920, little remained of the town except its schoolhouse whose swings and teeter-totter still lured children up the mountain from Eldora, two miles away. Rose and "Binx" Rugg often hiked up the Fourth of July valley to Hessie in the summer to prowl the ruins of the old town and to play in the schoolyard.

No photographs have been found to document the building, so their description of it is all we have. It is not hard to imagine that it looked similar to many old schools of that era when we consider their account - a simple rectangular frame structure covered with white lapsiding. Two steps led up to the front porch and a single window was placed on each of the side walls. Its bell had long since vanished from the belfry.

Records in the state archives reveal that the school district dissolved to Nederland in 1917, but it is likely that it had been inactive long before then. Mining activity had switched to tungsten during World War I and mining families in Hessie moved closer to the mines near Nederland.

Together with his father, "Binx" Rugg returned to the schoolhouse one last time in 1929. He carefully removed the sign from over the front door and put it on the front seat of his truck. Already badly deteriorated, the old Hessie School offered little resistance as the two men tore it down.

School children from Hessie. "Binx" Rugg Collection.

HISTORICAL FACTS

District Formation:	ca 1895 Dissolved to Nederland District #18 in 1917.
School Building:	ca 1897. Frame with porch. Belfry. Razed in 1929.
Historic Location:	At the west end of town of Hessie, 2.0 miles northwest of Eldora.
Sources of Information:	Interviews: Charles "Binx" Rugg Rose Rugg Northrop Muriel Sibell Wolle, Stampede to Timberline, Boulder, Colorado, University of Colorado, 1949: p. 498.

DISTRICT #61
WILLOW GLEN SCHOOL

Through the years, the little school south of Lafayette was known by several names. Some called it Clarkson, others Eversman, but it began as Shady Grove when the Goodhues, Millers, Harmons, Willises and Wanekas settled in the Coal Creek Valley. Within the decade, coal was discovered on Lafayette Miller's farm, giving rise to the mining town that bore his name. As soon as Lafayette had formed its own district, many children transferred from this little country school to the new school in town (see District #52).

Julia Harmon was teaching at Willow Glen as World War I came to a close. She made the two-mile trip from Lafayette each day in the family horse and buggy, accompanied by her two younger brothers and their neighbor, Clancy Waneka. Julia stabled her horse in a loafing shed behind the schoolhouse, which her father and Mr. Waneka kept well supplied with hay. Clancy was too young for the first grade that year, but Mrs. Waneka was happy to oblige when Julia asked to take him to class with her each morning. With Clancy out of the house, she was able to accomplish so much more during the day.

In the rear of the class room was a small cubbyhole whose locked door gave it an intriguing air of mystery. It was a curious feature of this little school and no one was quite sure why it was there. Vera Dixon remembered watching Miss McClintock disappear into this tiny closet at the end of each school day and emerge moments later with a complete change of clothes for her train ride home. This daily transformation enhanced the charm of the little cubicle and delighted the students who marveled at their teacher's daily metamorphosis.

At least one boy couldn't wait to play baseball. Lafayette Library Collection.

HISTORICAL FACTS

District Formation:	ca 1895
School Building:	ca 1895. Frame. Moved to Lafayette school grounds for use as storage, then razed.
Historic Location:	Northwest corner of US Highway 287 and State Highway 42.
Sources of Information:	Interviews: Clancy Waneka Maude Walton Schofield Vera Dixon Taylor Elizabeth and Jim Hutchison

DISTRICT #62
GOODING SCHOOL

Times were tough for the Austin Morton family in 1921. Their crops had been washed away when Boulder Creek overflowed its banks that spring. Even the young chicks Mrs. Morton had been nurturing in an incubator drowned before she could rescue them. Six-year-old Margaret still remembered that awful day when Father loaded the family in a buggy and carried them to higher ground as the flood waters inched toward their front porch. The water was so deep by then that it lapped at the children's toes as they dangled their feet over the sides of the buggy.

It was September now and Margaret Morton was about to begin her first day of school. There was no money for new clothes that year, so Mrs. Morton fashioned "new" dresses for her daughter from flour sacks and discarded work shirts. She had purchased new material for pantaloons, however -- black sateen from Bermont's general store in Lafayette. Margaret's shoes were new as well. Her father had insisted on choosing those himself - high button shoes. Even at the age of six, however, Margaret knew a thing or two about style and wanted no part of such old-fashioned footwear. After a few tears, she changed his mind and stylish laced shoes were purchased instead.

Margaret recalled little about her classmates except for the many large, boisterous boys. That year, she was introduced to profanity the likes of which she had never heard before. In an effort to maintain control, Miss Bell issued an ultimatum to the next boy who swore. Margaret was duly impressed by her towering size and commanding tone of voice. She vowed from that day forward never to anger her. It wasn't long, however, before one of the boys uttered a volley of oaths during recess. Enlisting his friends to hold him down, Miss Bell clutched a bar of soap firmly in one hand and pried open his mouth with the other. What followed was the worst stream of cuss words Margaret had ever heard, but after that episode there was nary a single backslider.

Margaret Morton is clearly identified in this 1921 photo. Lafayette Miners Museum Collection.

HISTORICAL FACTS

District Formation:	ca 1900 Annexed to Beasley, Fairview and Canfield Districts in 1952.
School Building:	1901. Frame, one room. Currently a residence.
Location:	Southwest corner of Lookout Road and North 115th.
Sources of Information:	Interview: Margaret Morton Williams "School District 62 is Officially Dissolved," Boulder *Daily Camera*, August 29, 1952.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DISTRICT #63
LAKEVIEW SCHOOL

Lakeview School was built at the southern edge of Ish Lake, which was then called Pleasant Valley Reservoir. Nothing remains on the site today although its coal shed is still in use as an outbuilding on the farm to the west. The most recent records found for Lakeview School were those of the county superintendent in 1936. Charles Davis listed the entire student body of District #63 at that time - Elmer Schwindt, George Barrit, and Donald Windnagle. It was not long after that when Ed Darby recalled watching as the old schoolhouse was hauled away. While searching through the remains of its foundation, he discovered a cache of inkwells and bottles to add to his collection. Even if the old schoolhouse didn't find a new home, its inkwells did.

The Lakeview schoolhouse was sadly neglected after annexing to Chapman. Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder.

DISTRICT #64
SUNNYSIDE SCHOOL

Almost nothing is known of the Sunnyside School and no photographs of it have been located. Sunnyside was one of many gold-mining camps that sprang up near Ward. Various references locate the site three miles west of Sunset, near the Ruby Mill. County Superintendent records list its school board members for the years 1907 and 1923, and in 1939 it was one of seven mountain districts that consolidated into Nederland District 67JT.

HISTORICAL FACTS #64

District Formation: ca 1900
Consolidated into Nederland District #18 in 1930.

School Building: Unknown

Historic Location: Sunnyside Camp, three miles west of Sunset near the Ruby Mill.

Sources of Information:
Phyllis Smith, A Look At Boulder, Boulder, Colorado, Pruett Press: p.38.
Tape: Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder: Russell Flarty

HISTORICAL FACTS #63

District Formation:
ca 1900
Dissolved to Chapman District in 1951.

School Building: Frame. One-room. Razed.

Historic Location: 11000 East Yellowstone Road, 0.5 miles east of US Highway 287.

Sources of Information:
Interviews:
James Nemec
Ed Darby
Colorado State Archives, Boulder County School Superintendent records, 1936.
"Dissolutions Win in Two County School Districts," Boulder *Daily Camera*, April 27, 1951.

DISTRICT #65
VALLEY ROAD SCHOOL
"Valley View"

Ed and Freda Boden always arrived at school ahead of the other children. Mrs. Pease counted on them to have the building warm and the floor swept by the time classes began at nine o'clock. Each was paid five cents a day for their services, and they felt privileged to do these chores for the teacher. Neither was aware that District #65 was one of the poorer districts in the county.

By 1950, another classroom had been added and the two teachers, Esther Wilson and Sophia Pyle, swept their own rooms. A janitor was hired to fire up the stoker each morning, and both women appreciated not having to handle that messy job. In spite of a tight budget, each received a $5 bonus check for Christmas and all the classroom supplies they requested. The only time that budget constraints were felt was the year the district could not afford to pay tuition for their eighth grade graduates to attend Boulder Preparatory School. The problem was solved by temporarily expanding the curriculum to include ninth grade classes.

The boys organized their own softball team each spring and played the teams from Valmont or Baseline schools on Friday afternoons. Neither Mrs. Wilson nor Miss Pyle knew anything about coaching and left the boys pretty much to their own devices. They were supportive of the team, however, and usually hauled the boys to their games.

In the fall, touch football games replaced softball, and again the teachers watched from the sidelines. Tackling was forbidden on the playground so the boys waited until both women had gone inside to begin attacking their opponents. Both teachers were quite aware of the rule infractions but never considered them serious enough to intervene.

This schoolhouse stood in what is now the northwest corner of a golf course. Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder.

HISTORICAL FACTS

District Formation: ca 1900
Consolidated into Fairview District in 1951.

School Building: Cement block. Second classroom added on the west side, connected by a hallway. Razed.

Historic Location: The south side of Arapahoe Road, directly east of 55th Street.

Sources of Informaiton: Interviews:
Esther Zingg Wilson
George Sawhill
Edwin Boden
District #65 School Board records: 1940-1942, Boulder Valley School District archives.
Glen Wildman Pennock, "School Districts of Boulder County, Colorado," Boulder Genealogical Society Journal, February, 1979.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DISTRICT #66
MONARCH SCHOOL

Many immigrant families came to mine coal south of Louisville near the turn of the century. Albert Chausssart's grandfather mined near Canfield before moving his family to Monarch, a town that the National Fuel Company created beside their huge mine. Pasquale Varra came from Italy in 1901 to settle on a farm north of the Monarch camp. By 1925, he had twelve children, without whose help he could not have kept his farm while working long shifts at the mine.

Young Louie Varra rose early each morning to milk cows before leaving for class. If he was a bit late cleaning up, he just ran a little faster to school. Louie never walked. Neighbors could easily identify him from the other children because he always whistled as he ran.

The schoolhouse stood in the center of Monarch, near the huge mine dump. Like all the other buildings in town, it was painted yellow. The children entered through an anteroom where stacks of coal and wood for the stove lined one wall. In the corner was a bucket filled with fresh drinking water. Mrs. Goodhue continually cautioned the children to observe sanitary procedures when using what they nicknamed the "diphtheria dipper". Their lips were to remain pursed inside the cup when drinking to prevent contamination from saliva. Since no one ever became seriously ill, they presumed that this common method of hygiene worked.

School days in Monarch were far different from others in the county. There were no Christmas programs, no spelling bees nor ball teams to compete with other schools. When class was dismissed for the day, the children went home to help with chores. "Times were tough," said Louie Varra.

HISTORICAL FACTS

District Formation: May 2, 1908

School Building: ca 1908. Frame. Second building added in 1930s. Razed.

Historic Location: Carbon Road, 0.25 miles east of South 96th Street.

Sources of Information:

Phyllis Smith, Once A Coal Miner, Boulder, Colorado, Pruett Press. 1989.
Interviews: Albert Chaussart
Louis and Dorothy Varra
District #66 school board records: 1957-1960. Boulder Valley School District archives.

DISTRICT #67JT
NEDERLAND CONSOLIDATED

The first Nederland school district was formed in 1872, and was known as District #18. Over the years, several smaller mountain districts dissolved to Nederland, and when the mining towns of Lakewood and Tungsten were formed after 1900, their schools were included as well. In 1937, consolidation with part of the Rollinsville District in Gilpin County resulted in a lawsuit challenging its legality. It was upheld in the courts, however, and the resulting enlarged district was known as Nederland #67.

By the beginning of 1951, the total number of school districts in Boulder County had been reduced to forty-three through several earlier consolidations (Hygiene HC-1, Salina SC-2, Altona AC-3, Niwot NC-4, and Fairview FC-5), all involving schools on the plains. Discussions about consolidation of the mountain schools had been on-going since 1949, and several combinations were considered and discarded.

In 1951, however, the citizens finally agreed to consolidate Nederland with Eldora, Pine Glade, Magnolia, and parts of Eldorado Springs and Pine Grove districts. Thus, District #67JT was the last to be formed in Boulder County. Its boundaries extended for 141 square miles, or one-fifth of the entire county, with as assessed valuation of $2.5 million.

Within ten years, the entire county was consolidated into the present St. Vrain and Boulder Valley School districts.

Sources of Information:

Glen Wildman Pennock, "School Districts of Boulder County, Colorado," Boulder Genealogical Society Journal, February, 1979.

"Newly-enlarged Nederland School District Embraces About One-fifth of County," Boulder *Daily Camera*, November 11, 1951.

Newspaper clippings from Boulder *Daily Camera*, compiled by Laurence Paddock. Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder Historical Society Collection.

APPENDIX ONE

EARLY BOULDER COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS

1863-1865:	Amos Widner
1865-1867:	Reverend Charles M. Campbell
1867 (part)	Daniel Pound
1867-1869:	Robert J. Woodward
1869-1871:	Reverend Alanson R. Day
1871-1873:	Abner Roe Brown
1873-1875:	Charles E. Sherman
1875-1877:	John B. Groesbeck
1877-1881:	Leonidas Samuel Cornell
1881-1885:	A. L. Graville
1885-1888:	Amos Bixby
1888-1890:	Dr. F.A. Shute
1890-1894:	William VanCleve Casey
1895-1900:	George L.Harding
1900-1905:	W. C. Thomas
1905-1909:	John L. Griffin
1909-1915:	Joseph H. Shriber
1915-1921:	Edward David Webb
1921-1931:	Anna J. Ewing Bittner
1932-1934:	Isabella Duggan Mayhoffer
1935-1947:	Charles E. Davis
1947-1952:	O. L. Dever
1952-1961:	Glen Wildman Pennock

Sources:

"The History of Education in Boulder County, Colorado," by Ottway C. Zingg. Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder, Boulder Historical Society Collection.

Glen Wildman Pennock papers, ca 1966. Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder, Boulder Historical Society Collection.

APPENDIX TWO

STATUS OF EXISTING HISTORIC SCHOOLS IN 1991

EMPTY STRUCTURES, UNCHANGED

(Second) Valmont School	District #4
Pine Grove School	District #30
Rowena School	District #39
Bunce School	District #49

RESIDENCES, MINIMAL EXTERIOR CHANGE

(Second) Davidson School	District #5
(Second) Niwot School	District #7
(Second) Montgomery School	District #8
(Second) White Rock School	District #14
(Second) Marshall School	District #15
(Second) Batchelder School	District #20
Armstrong School	District #23
(Third) Ryssby School	District #26
(Second) Wallstreet School	District #27
(Second) Chapman School	District #35
Pleasant View Ridge School	District #45
(First) Canfield School	District #46
(Second) Sunset School	District #51
Gooding School	District #62

RESIDENCES, MAJOR EXTERIOR CHANGE

(Second) Dry Creek School	District #2
(First) Jamestown School	District #11
(Second) Bader School	District #13
Altona School	District #22
(Second) Eldorado Springs School	District #36
Culver School	District #37
(Second) Canfield School	District #46
(Second) Allenspark School	District #59

PRIVATE, COMMERCIAL OR PUBLIC BUILDINGS

(Third) Boulder School	District #3 (school)
(Second) Burlington School	District #6 (barn)
(Third) Burlington School	District #6 (temple)
(Second) Baseline School	District #10 (church)
(Second) Ward School	District #12 (library, post office)
(Second) Longmont School	District #17 (school)
(First) Hygiene School	District #21 (restaurant)
(Second) Gold Hill School	District #24 (school)
(Second) Sunshine School	District #28 (meeting hall)
(Fourth) Louisville School	District #29 (community building)
Salina School	District #31 (polling place, meeting hall)
(Second) Silver Spruce School	District #33 (polling place)
(Second) Sugarloaf School	District #34 (firehouse, meeting hall)
Magnolia School	District #38 (workshop)
(Second) Fairview School	District #41 (church)
Potato Hill School	District #44 (outbuilding)
(Second) Lyons School	District #47 (museum)
(Third) Allenspark School	District #59 (fire station headquarters)

INDEX

Adelfang, Karen: 107
Affolter, Mrs: 68
Allen, Alonzo H.: 28
  Alonzo N.: 28
  Dorris: (*see* Steele)
  R.N.: 28
Allenspark, School: 130, 152
  schoolmarms: 7
  town of: 130
Allen's Park: (*see* Allenspark)
Altona, Consolidated District AC-3: 43, 61, 69, 103, 143
  School: 13, 60, 61, 113, 152
  town of: 60, 112
Anderson, Bill: 57
  Gertrude Debacker: 97
  Jane: 91
  Jennie: 69
  Mildred Knutson: 87
  Ruth Schlagel: 111
Andre, Mabel: (*see* Thomas)
Angevine, Nilla: 97
Appelgren, Effie: 125
Arapahoe School: (*see* Fairview School)
Arbor Day: 68, 104
architecture: 13-15
Armstead, Wanda Burch: 59, 114, 115
Armstrong School: 15, 62, 63, 152
Bader School: 13, 14, 42, 43, 152
Bailey, Annie: 53
  Delores Schulze: 70, 71, 117
  Jim: 70
Balarat School: 113
Barber, Jonas: 46
Barrit, George: 138
baseball: 62, 114, *135*, 140
Baseline School: 15, 36, 37, 152
Bashor, Priscilla: 35, 59, 67
  School: 66, 67, 152
basketball: 90
Batchelder, C.C.: 56
  School: 8, 14, 15, 31, 56, 57, 152
Beasley, Cecil: 99
  James J.: 3, 98
  Maude Moomaw: 32, 33, 99, 112, 113
  School: 98, 99, 137
Beauprez, Marie Stengel: 21, 25
Beckwith, Elmer: 28
Behrmann, August: 42
  Luise (*see* Gebers)
  Richard: 43
Bell, Miss: 136
Berdick, Hettie: 94
Berthoud: 91
Bishopp, Janie: 105
  Steven: 104, 105
Bittner, Anna Ewing: 8, 116, 144
Bixby, Amos: 144
Bixler, Ralph: 26
Blanton, Willard: 30
Blizzard of 1913: 1, 82, 84, 102
bobsled: 64
Boden, Edwin: 140, 141
  Freda: 140
  Pauline Teets: 45
Bohn, Bill: 69
Bolton, Allen: 30, 31, 56, 57
  Earl: 127
  Ena Jenner: 48, 49
  Francis: *10*, 80
  Irene Allen: 69, 81
Booth, Della: *113*
Boulder, School: 3, 13, 22, 23, 48, 73, 77, 115, 152
  city of: 3, 13, 72
Boulder County Fair and Race Track Association: 26
Boulder County Teachers Institute: 4
Boulder Preparatory School: 7, 9, 18, 84, 96, 140
Boulder Valley School District: 5, 88, 143
Bowman, Miss: 116
Brackett, Floss Hirschfeld: 120
  Marjorie: (*see* Cinnamon)
  Shirley: (*see* Eliason)
Broomfield, School: 100, 101, 152
  town: 74, 100
Brown, Abner: 4, 22, 144
Buhl, Mr.: 90
Bummer Gulch School: (*see* Silver Spruce school)
Bunce School: 112, 113, 130, 152
Burch, Dorothy: (*see* Walker)
  Frank H.: 114
  James Arthur: 72
  Wanda: (*see* Armstead)
Burke, Arleigh: 36, 37
  Marian: 37
  Oscar: 36
Burlington, School: 28, 29, 152
  town of: 28
Buster, Estin: 112
Butterworth School: (*see* Nelson School)
Camp Frances, School: 128, 129, 152
  town of: 129
Camp Francis: (*see* Camp Frances)
Campbell, Mrs. Asa: 126
  Rev. Charles: 144

Campion, Alice Steele: 68, 69
Canfield School: 1, 3, 106, 107, 137, 152
Cardinal: 52
Caribou, School: 52, 54, 55, 92, 152
town of: 54
Carr, Byron: 50
Mary Pease: 50
Casey, William V.: 144
Chambers, George: 64
Chapman, Olive: 32
School: 8, 62, 86, 87, 139, 152
Chaussart, Albert: 19, 142
Chesebro, Laura: 88, 89
Chicago Colony: 50
Chicago Fire: 50
Christmas pageant: 2, 9, 44, 72, 76, 142
Church: 13
Valmont: 24
Rowena: 94
Ryssby: 68
Cinnamon, Marjorie Brackett: 33, 121
Clark, Donald: *63*
Clarkson School: (*see* Willow Glen School)
Clean, Mrs.: 38
Clyncke, Bud: 20
Dorothy: (*see* Hogan)
Poliete: 20
Coal Creek, District: 52
School: (*see* Eggleston School)
Valley: 74, 118, 122, 134
Colorado Legislature: 3, 4, 5, 22
Common School System: 3, 22
Conilogue, Clarence: 31
consolidation: (*see* school)
Cordes, G.W.: 32
Cornell, Leonidas S.: 144
Cowell, George: 65
Coyle, Miss: 110
Crane, Dad: 84
Crery, Miss: 108
Crisman, School: 11, 80, 81, 152
town of: 11, 70, 80
Culver, Robert: 3, 90
School: 1, 15, 62, 90, 91, 152
Cummerford, Agnes Dirkes: 87
curriculum: 4, 11, 24
Cushman, Amy: 63
Bud: 110
Dolores Gingrey: 103
Daniels, Charlie: 46
Leta Walker: 76, 77
Stella (*see* Rogers)
Darby, Ed: 63, 90, 91, 138, 139
John: 62, 63, 91
Davidson, Lucy: 26
School: 4, 7, 8, 9, 26, 27, 107, 152
William A.: 3, 26
Davis, Charles: 138, 144
Dawson, Chris: 80, 81
Day, Alanson: 144
Charles: 50
Debacker, Gertrude: (*see* Anderson)
John: 88
Demmon, Irvin: 7, 10, *10*, 11, 15, 78, 79, 92, 93
Elizabeth Graham: 7, 11, 15, 93, 96, 97
Elsie: (*see* Kelley)
DeMott, Oliver:7
Depression: 1, 80, 88
Dever, O.L.: 144
DeWalt, Maxine: (*see* Steele)
Velma: (*see* Gould)
Dirkes, Beth: 103
discipline: 7, 38, 54, 80, 126, 136
diphtheria: 78, 112, 142
Dixon, Vera: (*see* Taylor)
Drumm, Katherine: 34, *35*
Dry Creek, district: 4, 47
School: 3, 20, 21, 152
Duncan, Paul: 20
Theo (*see* Ertl)
Dunn, Ruth Walker: 76
Ruth: (*see* Helart)
Eddy, Margaret Hansen: 27
Eggleston, Bessie: 122, *123*
George Washington: 122
Myrtle: 122
Sarah: 122
School: 9, 122, 123, 152
Eldora, School: 92, 126, 127, 143, 152
town of: 126, 132
Eldorado Springs, School: 1, 53, 88, 89, 93, 143, 152
town of: 76, 88
Eliason, Shirley Brackett: 121
Elvado School: (*see* Silver Spruce School)
epidemics: 1, 9, 112
Erie: 74
Ertl, Theo Duncan: 83, 117, 128
Estes Park: 131
Eversman School: (*see* Willow Glen School)
Ewing, Cornelia (Carrie): 4, 8, 9
Delton: 7
Flora: 8, 9, 12
Vernon: 27
Fagan, Kathryn: (*see* Hanna)
Fairview Consolidated District (FC-5): 21, 25, 27, 37, 45, 47, 96, 97, 137, 141, 143
School: 3, 96, 97, 152
Faivre, Hazel: 13, 15, 60, 61

fire: 40, 56, 64
Flarty, Mary: 53, 55, 128
Russell: 53, 55, 139
flood: 70, 71, 136
Flood of 1894: 42, 95
football: 140
Forsythe, Laura E.: 98
Foster, Mary: 24
Four Mile Canyon: 79, 80
Frances: (*see* Camp Frances)
Francis: (*see* Camp Frances)
Gabriella, Anthony: 46, 47
Gebers, Luise Behrmann: 43, 111
Gerry, Gertie: 40, 108
Gladys: 108
Ina: (*see* Wild)
Orin: 40, 108
Pauline: 108
Gettman farm: 42
Gillette, Mrs. Chester: 52
Glacier Lake School: 52
Gold Hill, School: 13, 14, 64, 65, 152
town of: 22, 64, 78
Good View School: (*see* Fairview School)
Goodhue, family: 134
Mae: 142
Gooding School: 14, 136, 137, 152
Goodwin, Frank: 28
Gorham School: (*see* Marshall School)
Goss School: (*see* Hygiene School)
Gould, Evan: 7, 12, 31
Frank: 43, 60, 61, 103, 111
Lena Moll: 60
Roscoe: 60
Velma DeWalt: 43, 111
Graham, Elizabeth: (*see* Demmon)
Grange, Boulder Valley: 26, 27
Left Hand: 56
Longs Peak: 58
Graville, A.L.: 144
Green, Ted: 52
Greeson, Mildred: 77
Gregory, Lola: 104
Griffin, John L.: 144
Groesbeck, John B.: 144
Grubb, Ed: 108
Guiterrez, Porfirio: 62
Gulliford, Andrew: iv, 14
Gustin, Mrs.: 7
Haldi, Peter: 60
Halloween: 14
Hanna, Kathryn Fagan: 83
Harding, George: 144
Hardy, Edwin: 85
Harmon, family: 118, 134
Julia: 134
Harrison, Lucille Cundall: 119
Hartman, Grant: 86
Sally: (*see* Zimdahl)
Hawthorne School: (*see* Eldorado Springs School)
Haystack Mountain: 42
Helart, Ruth Dunn: 76, 77, 86, 87
Hemberger, Cory: 88
Hessie, School: 1, 52, 92, 132, 133, 152
town of: 132
Hetzer, Leslie: 8, 92
Highland Ditch Company: 66
Hirshfeld, Charles: 120
Floss: (*see* Brackett)
John Belle: 120
Hogan, Dorothy Clyncke: 20, 21
Hoover, C.E.: 34
Grace L.: 56
Hutchison, Elizabeth: 119, 135
Jim: 119, 135
Hygiene, Consolidated District HC-1: 35, 59, 67, 143
School: 58, 59, 152
illness: (*see* specific diseases)
Imel, Alonzo: 124, 125
Hazel: 125
Jack: 125
Ray: 124, 125
Ingleman, John: 66
Ish Lake: 138
Jamestown, Consolidated District JRC-6: 39, 94
School: 4, 7, 38, 39, 124, 152
town of: 4, 38, 95, 124
janitor: 7, 9, 11, 36, 78, 140
Jenner, Ena: (*see* Bolton)
Johnson, Juanda: (*see* Morgan)
LaVern: 109, 121
Jones, Bill: 117
Judy: 57
Forrest: 73
Jordan, Lois Cook: 96
Kelley, Elsie Demmon: 45, 78, 79
Kelsey, Charles: 26
Rosalie Allan: 27, 45
Kemp, Donald: 126
Kilker, Pauline: 119
Kinney, Mrs.: 28
Kittleman, Willis: 128, 129
Knutson, Mildred: (*see* Anderson)
Paul: 68, 69, 105
Kossler, Ara: (*see* Yager)
Kozisek, Adeline: 100
Helen: 101

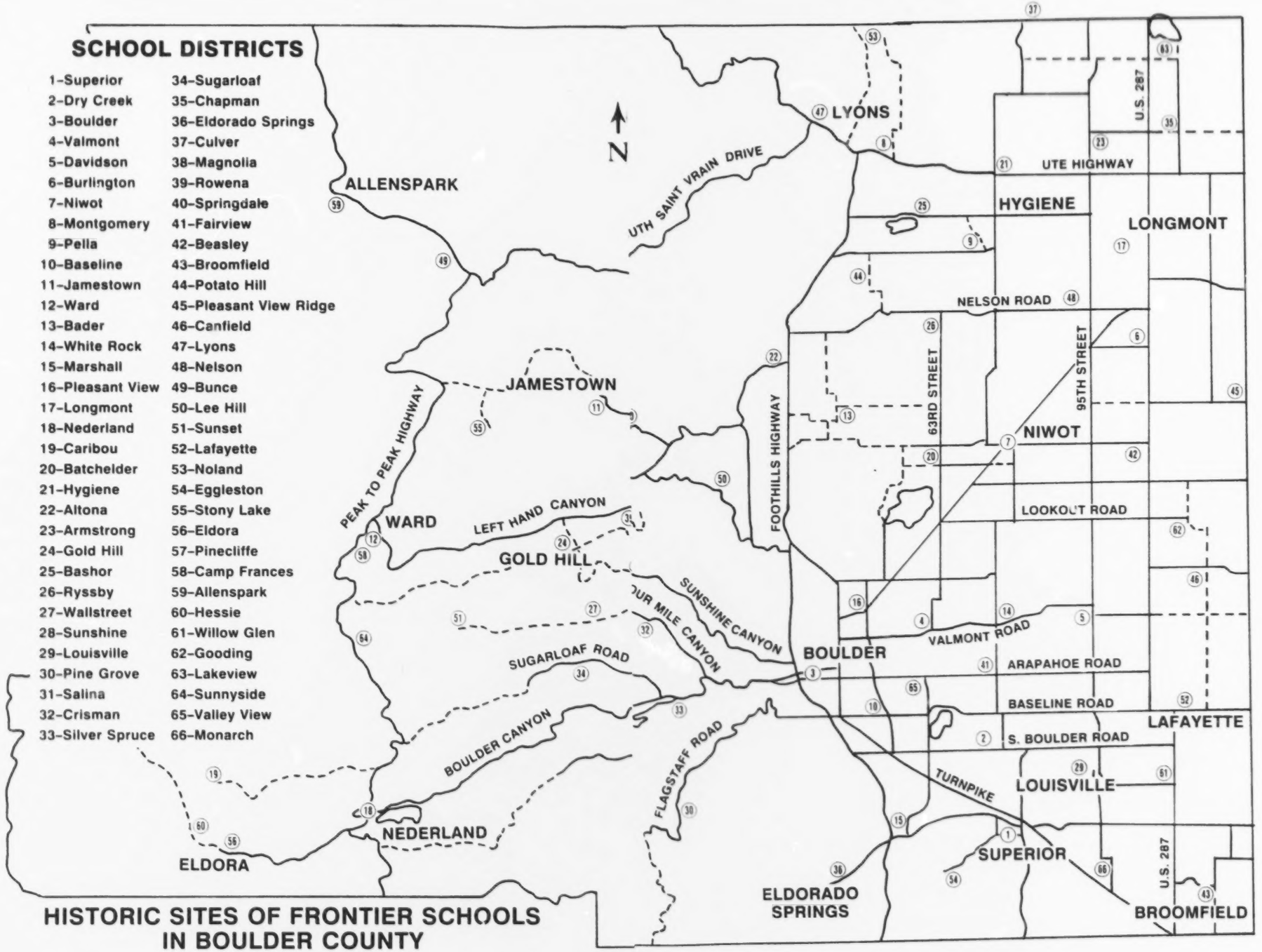
James: 100
Robert: 100, 101
Kummli, Dawn: 85
Laber, Lydia: 105
Lafayette, School: 15, 118, 119, 135, 152
town of: 118, 136
Lakewood School: 52, 143
Lakeview School: 3, 87, 138, 139, 152
Langford School: (*see* Marshall School)
Large, Dorothy: 29
Latimer, Glen: 125
Lee Hill School: 114, 115, 152
Left Hand Canyon: 18, 28, 60, 94
Left Hand Creek: 42, 60
Leggett, Augusta: 26
Jeremiah: 26
Miss: 4
Lehman, Florence: (*see* Walker)
Lewis, Ruth: 44
Logan, Earl: 95
Lohr, Neil: 63
Longmont, School: 3, 15, 50, 51, 152
town of: 50, 130
Lorraine School: 100
Louisville, School: 14, 18, 74, 75, 152
town of: 74
Loukonen, Leonard: 12, 32, 33, 109, 121
Love, Mrs.: 7
Lovinger, Eunice: 104
Lowell, Ben C.: 92
Lowry, Clyde "Peg Leg": 94
Lybarger, Irene Smith: 4, 38, 39, 68, 102, 103, 125
Lyons, School: 7, 13, 108, 109, 152
town of: 108, 120, 130
Magnolia, School: 3, 7, 8, 10, 53, 77, 92, 93, 143, 152
town of: 10, 14, 92
Mandalay School: 100
Marks, Frances: 124, 125, 127
Marshall, School: 4, 14, 21, 46, 47, 123, 152
town of: 4, 46
Matthews, Milton: 106
Mayhoffer, Isabella: 5, 144
Maypole dance: 68, 94
McArthur, Jennie: 85
McCann, Vennard: 89
McCaslin, Lillian Mader: 32
McClintock, Miss: 134
McGrue, Horace: 46
McGuffey's Reader: 24
McKnight, William: 81
McRobie, Mrs. David: 63
Meadows, June: (*see* Overholt)
Miller, Lafayette:118, 134
Mary: 118
Millice, Dora: 105
Ralph: 105
Miners' Union: 46
Miners' Union Hall: 118
Mitchell, Floyd: 53
Moll, Lena: (*see* Gould)
Monarch, School: 142, 152
Mine: 142
town of: 142
Montcrieff, Miss: 68
Montgomery, Robert: 3
School: 32, 33, 152
Moomaw, Jack: 112
Maude: (*see* Beasley)
Morgan, Juanda Johnson: 98, 99
Mrs. O.J.: 62
Winston: 18, 19
Morton, Austin: 136
Margaret: (*see* Williams)
Mosher, M.L.: 125
Muro, Georgia: 95
music: 18, 54, 72, 76, 96, 104, 114, 120
Nawatny, Louis: 74
Nederland, Consolidated School District: 53, 85, 93, 128, 139, 143
School: 15, 52, 53, 92, 127, 132, 152
Nelson, August: 34
Ruby C.: 69
School: 15, 110, 111, 152
Nemec, James: 139
Nichols, David H.: 22
Niwot, Consolidated District NC-4: 31, 57, 143
School: 7, 15, 30, 31, 62, 152
town of: 30
Noland, School: 3, 120, 121, 152
town of: 120
Norris, P.K.: 52
outhouse: (*see* privies)
Overholt, June Meadows: 94, 95
Palmer, Marilyn: 29
Paris, Miss: 26
Peaceful Valley School: 41
Pease, Ernest Mondell: 24
Mrs.: 140
Pella, School: 34, 35, 58, 152
town of: 28, 34, 58, 66
Penn, Ora: 100
Pennock, Glen Wildman: 144
Pettaford, D.B.: 4
Pfeiffer, George: 130
Phillips, Helen Ramsey: 71, 116, 117
Pierson, Miss: 30

Pinecliffe School: (*see also* Pine Glade School) 52, 92, 128, 152
Pine Glade School: (*see also* Pinecliffe School) 3, 53, 128, 143
Pine Grove School: 3, 53, 76, 77, 93, 143, 152
Pine Street School: (*see* Whittier School)
Platt, Nevin: 5, 96, 97
Pleasant View School: 3, 15, 36, 48, 49, 152
Pleasant View Ridge School: 104, 105, 152
Poor, Arthur: 48
George: 48, 49
Potato Hill School: 3, 102, 103, 152
Preparatory School: (*see* Boulder)
Prince, Hiram: 26
privies: 11, 13, 14, 15
Prohibition: 118
Pughe, John: 64
Puzzler School: 41
Pyle, Sophia: 140
Railroad, Colorado and Southern: 30, 96
Interurban: 18
Stone Mountain: 120
Switzerland Trail: 78, 116
Union Pacific: 28, 44
Ramsey, Helen: (*see* Phillips)
Rasmussen, Charles: 105
Raywald, Walter: 62
Reed, family: 114
Felix: 125
Regnier, Ellen Romig: 65
Reinhardt, Elizabeth: 125
Gladys: 125
Robbins, "Professor": 8, 40
Robinson, Katherine: 89
Rocky Mountain National Park: 112
Rogers, Stella Daniels: 77
Rollinsville: 52, 143
Romig, Ellen: (*see* Regnier)
Ross, Ernie: 84
Rowell, Miss: *33*
Rowena, School: 14, 39, 94, 95, 152
town of: 94
Royce, Ida: 125
Miss: 76
Rugg, Charles "Binx": 88, 89, 93, 127, 128, 132, 133
Rose: (*see* Northrop)
Ryssby, School: 8, 68, 69, 152
settlement: 68
salaries: 7-11, 20, 22, 74, 76, 84, 96, 140
Salina, Consolidated District SC-2: 70, 71, 79, 143
School: 78, 79, 152
town of: 70, 78
Santa Claus: 9, 72
Sappenfield, C.B.: 4
Sawhill, George: 12, 25, 45, 141
scarlet fever: 62, 78
Schlagel, Jacob: 110, 111
Phil: 110
Schmoll, Hazel: 8, 12, 40, 41, 129
Schwindt, Elmer: 138
Schofield, Maude Walton: 135
schools: (*see* individual schools)
school board: 2-4, 7, 8
school, districts: 1, 3-5, 22, 152
consolidation: 4, 5, 8, 143
schoolhouse, construction: 13-15, 22, 28, 34, 64, 74, 106
costs: 22, 72
School Reorganization Act: 5
Sellers, Mr.: 7
Shady Grove School: (*see also* Willow Glen School) 118
Shamrock School: (*see* Dry Creek School)
Sherman, Charles E.: 144
Shriber, Joseph H.: 144
Shute, F.A.: 144
Silver Spruce School: 3, 82, 83, 152
Six-Mile School: (*see* Silver Spruce School)
smallpox: 78
Smith, Harriet: 90
Irene: (*see* Lybarger)
J.C.: 54
Winton: 106
Snarr, Ruth: *61*
Snively, Charles: 73, 78, 79
Sorenson, Christie: 125
Ethel: 125
South Boulder School: (*see* Eldorado Springs School)
Spaulding, Hannah: 64
Specht, Ruth Anderson: 114, 115
Springdale, School: 95, 152
town of: 95
Staley, Jeanette: 10
Steele, Alice (*see* Campion)
Andrew: 69
Dorris Allen: 18
Maxine DeWalt: 69
Stites, Annice: 8
stonemason: 13, 66
Stony Lake School: 4, 38, 124, 125, 152
St.Vrain School District: 5, 143
St. Vrain Creek: 34, 66
Sugarloaf, Mountain: 84
School: 7, 84, 85, 92
town of: 70, 84
Sullivan, Berene: 109
Sunnyside School: 52, 92, 139, 152

Sunset, School: 14, 116, 117, 152
town of: 70, 116
Sunshine, School: 13, 72, 73, 152
town of: 72
superintendents: (*see also* individual names), 3-5, 8, 10, 18, 84, 116, 145
Superior, School: 4, 8, 9, 14, 18, 19, 123, 152
town of: 9, 18
Tallman, Cleo Turner: 35, 58, 59, 113, 125, 131
Glenn: 33, 59, 113, 125, 131
Taylor, Vera Dixon: 75, 134, 135
Reverend: 30
teacherage: 8, 15, 86
teachers: (*see also* individual names) 1, 4, 7, 8
ages: 7
teaching certificate: 8, 9
Teets, Pauline (*see* Boden)
Thomas, Mabel Andre: 26, 27
W.C.: 144
Thurston, Ruth: 7, 84
Tower, Gertrude Weaver: 82, 83
train (*see* railroad)
Travelli, Anna: 86
True, Charles: 66
Tucker, Tom: 54
Tungsten School: 52, 143
Turner, Cleo: (*see* Tallman)
typhoid fever: 82
Tyrer, Marie: 72, 114, *115*
University of Colorado: 9, 11, 24, 40, 80, 92
Valley View School: 3, 140, 141, 152
Valley Road School: (*see* Valley View School)
Valmont, Presbyterian Church: 24
School: 3, 7, 8, 15, 24, 25, 152
town of: 24
Varra, Dorothy: 142
Louis: 142
Pasquale: 142
Wagner, Nancy Yates: 11, 71, 84, 85
Walker, Dorothy Burch: 72, 73
Everett: 12, 38, 39
Fidelia: 76
Florence Lehman: 39, 95
James: 76
Leta: (*see* Daniels)
Ruth: (*see* Dunn)
William: 76
William Sherman: 38, *39*
Walker Ranch School: (*see also* Pine Grove School): 86
Wallstreet, School: 70, 71, 116, 152
town of: 70, 116
Walter, Albert: 65
Tim: 78
Walton, Hattie: 56
Maude: (*see* Schofield)
Waneka, Charles : 123
Clancy: 119, 134, 135
family: 118, 134
Ward, School: 4, 8, 40, 41, 125, 128, 152
town of: 4, 40, 129
Warembourg, Helen: 19
Klubert: 75
Washburn, Maude: 84
Weaver, Arthur: 82
Gertrude: (*see* Tower)
Jess: 82
Webb, Edward P.: 125, 144
Helen: 78
Webster, School: (*see* Bashor School)
George: 34, 66
Wells, Mary Hummel: 25
Westlake School: 100
Whipple, Iva: 119
White Rock School: 3, 44, 45, 152
Whitten, Patrice: 76
Widener, Amos: 4, 144
Wild, Ina Gerry: 40, 41, 108, 109
Williams, Margaret Morton: 136, 137, *137*
Willis family: 118, 134
Willowdale School: (*see* Niwot School)
Willow Glen School: 134, 135, 152
Wilson, Esther Zingg: 36, 37, 140, 141
Windnagle, Donald: 138
Wise, J.O.V.: 106
Sarah: 106, 107
Wittenburg, D.L.(Pete): 11, ~~12~~, 80, 81
Evelyn: 11, 80
Wood: Mary: 70
Phil: 70
Woodward, Robert J.: 144
WPA: 14
Yager, Ara Kossler: 76, 77
Yates, Nancy: (*see* Wagner)
Ralph: 84
Youmans, Flora Ewing: (*see* Ewing)
Zimdahl, Sally Hartman: 86, 87
Zingg, Bernice: 48
Esther: (*see* Wilson)

SCHOOL DISTRICTS

1-Superior
2-Dry Creek
3-Boulder
4-Valmont
5-Davidson
6-Burlington
7-Niwot
8-Montgomery
9-Pella
10-Baseline
11-Jamestown
12-Ward
13-Bader
14-White Rock
15-Marshall
16-Pleasant View
17-Longmont
18-Nederland
19-Caribou
20-Batchelder
21-Hygiene
22-Altona
23-Armstrong
24-Gold Hill
25-Bashor
26-Ryssby
27-Wallstreet
28-Sunshine
29-Louisville
30-Pine Grove
31-Salina
32-Crisman
33-Silver Spruce
34-Sugarloaf
35-Chapman
36-Eldorado Springs
37-Culver
38-Magnolia
39-Rowena
40-Springdale
41-Fairview
42-Beasley
43-Broomfield
44-Potato Hill
45-Pleasant View Ridge
46-Canfield
47-Lyons
48-Nelson
49-Bunce
50-Lee Hill
51-Sunset
52-Lafayette
53-Noland
54-Eggleston
55-Stony Lake
56-Eldora
57-Pinecliffe
58-Camp Frances
59-Allenspark
60-Hessie
61-Willow Glen
62-Gooding
63-Lakeview
64-Sunnyside
65-Valley View
66-Monarch



HISTORIC SITES OF FRONTIER SCHOOLS IN BOULDER COUNTY

"Anne Dyni's research in primary rather than secondary sources, and her use of oral histories, have resulted in a valuable contribution to the understanding of our local heritage."

Tom Mulvey, Director
Boulder Museum of History
Boulder, Colorado

Historical accuracy is Anne Dyni's first priority, yet her talents as an oral historian let her add the little known, personal tidbits that delight readers.

Attending school is a near universal experience, one that brings forth a lot of nostalgia. This book should find a wide variety of fans.

Lois Anderton
Carnegie Branch Library for
Local History, Boulder, Colorado

The author at the (2nd) Sunshine schoolhouse.

BACK TO THE BASICS is Anne Dyni's second book on Boulder County history. Her first, PIONEER VOICES OF THE BOULDER VALLEY: AN ORAL HISTORY, documents the agricultural settlement of the county.

Anne is an active volunteer with the Boulder County Parks and Open Space Department and is a skilled interviewer with the oral history program at the Carnegie Branch Library for Local History. She and her husband, John, have two grown children, and have lived in Boulder County since 1976.

$15.95

ISBN 0-9617799-4-2

BEST COPY AVAILABLE